LACES.
BRETONNE,
k and White,
20c and upwards
rchon, 8c, 9c, 10c,
de and up.
French Lace, 4c,
c, 12c, 15c and up.
dkerchiefs, 5c, 8c, 4c,
ard, 15c, 25c, 35c,
ers, etc.
BBONS.
ilk Gros Grain,
yd—5c piece.
yd—6c piece.
yd—7c piece.
yd—8c piece.
yd—9c piece.
yd—$1 piece.
Ribbons.
yd—90 piece.
yd—$1.10 piece.
yd—$1.40 piece.
yd—$1.75 pe.
dkerchiefs.
All-Linen, 5c.
fine All-Linen,
Extra fine All-
Hemstitched,
25c.
All-Linen, 10c
wards.
OSIERY.
ard, 10c, 15c a pair
ranteed.
UCHING,
Valenciennes Edge,
at 10c yard.
ne Edge, 25c.
Torchon Lace, 20c
Lace, 1 inch, 20c
yard.
Bargains
—IN—
NCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
SILKS, ETC.
LACE CAPS
SPECIALTY.

THE TREASURY.

WHAT THERE IS IN THE COFFERS.

The Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Condition of the Treasury of Georgia—The Evidence In Full, and What it Discloses, etc.

[Continued from yesterday's edition.]

Q. The northeastern—not the north and south?

A. The northeastern bonds. The officers of the bank came here and proposed to pay me—said they would pay me whatever the rate was for issuing them. I told them that my predecessors, Tripp and Jones, had received one and one-fourth cents per coupon. But that was an outside transaction—not state bonds. I told them I would receive it, and he said he was perfectly willing to it, and gave me a check for it.

Q. Officers of the bank or the railroad?

A. Railroad.

Q. What were the names of those officers?

A. The first man, I think, was Childs. He came here—I think I have got his letter. It says: "We want you to sign those up as soon as you can, and will pay you whatever charges is right," and I just told him, when he was in my office; I told him what the charges would be—what Jones, Augier and Trippe got, if I got anything.

Q. What other railroad official?

A. I don't remember.

Q. The arrangement was made with Childs, the president of the railroad?

A. I think he was the man. I told him about what it would be. We made no specific arrangement. I received a bill for that amount—$7,; cents and then paid it.

Q. What was the amount of the bill?

A. I think it was about $250; it was in that neighborhood. I have forgotten how many coupons to a bond. There were $260,000 of bonds, and I believe the twenty years bonds had forty-two coupons—42x260. I was going to say I have signed for the state of Georgia $103,000 coupons, and I never received a cent for it; and my predecessors have been charging. Have you turned to the law to see?

Mr. Miller—No, I have not.

Witness—I can show it to you. Well, that is only thing I have ever received outside; what I tell you the railroad paid me. That didn't come out of the state; and then I done the most of the work at night. I took it home and signed until twelve and one o'clock at night, and signed in the morning until time to come to my office. done most of it out of office hours.

Q. You say they proposed to pay you?

A. Well, they just said they would pay me necessary charges.

Q. Did you previously make a charge?

A. No, sir. The proposition was through letters sent, in which they said they would pay all the expenses, whatever it was.

Q. Was that proposition made before the bonds had been issued?

A. I think so.

Q. Before the governor had indorsed them?

A. I don't know exactly when it was. By referring to their letters I think I could tell you exactly; and I said about it. I expect I have got them all.

Q. Have you got any memorandum of the amount?

A. No, sir.

Q. That you have received?

A. No, sir; I can't tell you.

Q. You gave them a receipt?

A. I suppose I have given a receipt for it. I think I did, and I can arrive at the exact amount if it is important to do it.

Q. You can't get the exact date at which the proposition was made to you?

Mr. King—You can by their letters?

A. I told you that perhaps I might get it. Well, they just wrote me this way: the bonds first came here, I presented them to the governor, then I received to me, and wrote me to sign them as quick as I could and return them, and forward the bill of expenses for my labor. Well, I then sent up to Governor Colquitt?

Mr. Nesbit—Governor Colquitt?

Witness—No, Goyern or Smith; and he never had agreed to sign them—to indorse them—and he came down and said he was very busy about it; he had never agreed to sign them, and said, "If I had, they are not perfect. If I had ever intended to sign them, I would not do it, because they have not been signed by the officers of the present bank, and told them they were not in a condition to be signed, for they hadn't signed them. Well, the officers signed them and send them back again, and I believe they received more until after it was passed by governor Colquitt. I don't know whether they ever came back any more until he agreed to sign them.

Mr. Nisbet—Did they make a new proposition for paying bill of expenses when they sent them back the last time?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Well, did they pay you the entire amount, or did the rolling mill company have anything to do with it?

A. They had nothing to do with it. The officer, whoever he was, who came here and got the bonds, gave me a check for the amount, and I don't know how much I claimed and charged.

Well, I says, "If I am to receive anything, here's what fones received—11¼ cents." That's what he had received in Georgia, and I made out a bill, thought I might have made it. I think he gave me a check on the bank of Athens.

Mr. Miller—Those are the only sources you have received a cent from outside?

A. Yes, sir, I never received anything from the state.

Q. Do you know of any arrangement by which Mr. Murphy, as your clerk or security, receive anything?

A. No, sir; except what I have already told you.

Q. And you know of no other person?

A. No, sir.

Q. What has received any money?

A. No, sir; I have not received myself, nor anybody else, except what I have told you.

Mr. King—I understand your last question to mean—the last answer was Colonel Murphy didn't receive anything outside of the office, nor did anybody else, for your benefit?

A. No, sir; not for their own benefit, that I know of. I mean perquisites—arising from the office. I am not talking about the eight thousand do lars.

Q. What the committee is after are the perquisites received as official?

A. I understand you. Well, all I have received is just what I tell you, and I did it upon the authority stated. I stopped when I told you I stopped, and nobody else has received anything that I know of.

Q. Now, Colonel Nisbet asked you about the selection of depositories of the state funds and approved by Governor Colquitt, under this act of 1856, are the Georgia banking and trust company, the Citizens' bank, and the state of Georgia, the Manhattan, etc.—those five on the list that you have furnished—and in addition to them are the Georgia railroad and banking company, Exchange bank and the Central railroad and banking company?

A. Didn't I furnish those three? There was never any orders taken concerning those, because I didn't deposit there any money.

Q. That was reference to the Georgia railroad and banking company and the Central railroad and banking company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Those two you didn't consider as selected by you as state depositories?

A. No, sir.

Q. They only received the state taxes for those two banks?

A. Yes, sir; I paid out nearly six thousand dollars. I have got the exact figures of commissions and charges of that Fourth national bank. They charged for punching coupons, and every time it went out to buy gold they charged us for it. When I went there I went to the Fourth national bank—that was in January—and asked them, so as to give them an opportunity of doing—you understand we would do. I went to them and told them our intercourse had always been pleasant, and I wanted to know if they could not do business for us and act as bank for the state. I presume they answered very abruptly that they could not; that they had always been friends to the state. I went to the other bank, and told them they were not in a condition to be signed, for they hadn't signed them. Well, the officers signed them and send them back again, and I believe they received more until after it was passed by governor Colquitt. I don't know whether they ever came back any more until he agreed to sign them.

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The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA. SEPTEMBER 12 1879.

KALLOCH will be inaugurated mayor of San Francisco before Grant arrives; and if Dennis Kearney adheres to the programme that he has marked out, General Grant will be somewhat astonished at the first popular manifestations of his native land.

JOHN C. JACOBS, who was informally nominated for governor by the New York democratic state convention, is a state senator, a brilliant lawyer of Brooklyn, and a staunch supporter of the reform administration. He has been speaker of the lower house three or four times, and is regarded as one of the truest, purest and most promising of the public men of the state.

THE republicans have not carried the republican state of Maine after all. They lack several hundred votes of having a majority. It may be that they have secured a bare majority of the senate, in which case their nominee for governor will squeeze in. This is not a very glorious result when we consider how much money the republicans have spent and what frauds and corruptions they have resorted to. It is not a result that will give Mr. Blaine the prestige that he coveted beyond anything else on earth. His boom should be laid away alongside of Mr. John Sherman's. Grant is again on the republican deck.

THE Chicago Tribune in a carefully prepared article on the situation admits that the presidency can not be stolen again through an electoral commission or any other artful device—both houses of congress being democratic, and both remaining democratic until the next count is completed. It therefore declares that the republicans must carry New York to secure the next presidency. There is no doubt of the fact that the whole available strength, pecuniary, moral and official, of the republican party, will be applied to elect the Cornell ticket. It is a struggle for the life of a great party compressed within the bounds of a single state.

THE educational bills of M. Jules Ferry are fought at every step. The opposition is chiefly centered on the second bill, which provides that no member of an unauthorized society shall teach without the consent of the department of instruction. The provision is doubtless aimed at the Jesuits, but it interferes with the Protestants as well, and the two diverse interests are making common cause against it. The bills as a whole are intended to give France an efficient public school system; and it is not too much to say that if the proposed system can have a fair field for fifteen years, it will add intelligence to thrift, thus destroying absolutism and correspondingly advancing the cause of free government.

Novi-Bazar and the Three Emperors.

Having secured a firm hold on Bosnia and Herzegovina, Austria is now engaged in taking possession of the town and province of Novi-Bazar. When this is accomplished she will have acquired all the territory that she luckily plotted for at Berlin. The province that she is now gathering in is so peculiarly located that its occupation is regarded as a clear indication of a great change in European politics. It is a wedge of land lying between Servia and Montenegro and extending to Albania and the Balkan provinces still retained by Turkey. At first it was thought that the Austrian army of occupation would meet with considerable resistance, but it is now understood that its coming was prepared for in a secret treaty between Austria and Turkey, the former power agreeing to see that Russia does not gobble up what little is left of Turkey in Europe.

The significance of the Novi-Bazar business is held to be in brief this: Austria is to find in the Sclavic provinces of the east compensation for the purely German provinces that she has lost or may lose in the west. Her political and commercial ambition is hereafter to be of the east. In abandoning German ideas she wants the reversion of all the Sclavic populations of the Balkan peninsular, and she may even have designs in the long future on the Grecian peninsular. This would make her a star power, thus destroying the present preponderating and troublesome Magyar influence. This change of policy perhaps accounts for the resignation of Count Andrassy, who is a Hungarian. It is also held to account for the coolness between Germany and Russia; for undoubtedly Bismarck is in the plot. This plot operates, of course, against Russia and in favor of Germany. If carried out, it will put an end to further aggression on the part of Russia towards Constantinople, while it may give to Germany the provinces of Austria that are wholly German. Instead of the triple alliance of the three emperors, it is now thought a new partnership has been formed by Germany and Austria, and that Russia is out in the cold. England being ready at any time to embarrass Russia, and Russia herself being financially overloaded, the new scheme of administering on the Sick Man may be feasible. The tone of the Russian papers towards Germany certainly shows that they think it will be attempted. But Russia will not give up her Panslavist programme without first testing the merits of intrigue in the Balkan provinces, and afterwards perhaps appealing to the sword; for the Panslavist propaganda is the very spirit of young and hopeful Russia. Central Asia offers no requital for Roumelia and Constantinople.

The New York Nomination.

The democrats of New York have renominated Governor Lucius Robinson, and there can be no doubt that they have acted wisely. He is stronger than his party, especially in the country districts. In 1874 Mr. Tilden carried the state outside of the city by 8,000 majority. Governor Robinson can do better than that. We believe that he will go into the city at least 10,000 votes ahead of Mr. Cornell, and if he does that his election by a large majority is assured, even if Tammany persists in its idiotic work. The difference between Governor Robinson and Mr. Cornell is fully appreciated by the tax payers and by the people generally. One has been an excellent practical governor, who has watched the public interests closely, while the other has no record except that of a professional politician. The men who have to go down into their pockets to foot the bills of the government will not forget this difference when they go to the polls. Nor will the third-party vote of the state run against the democratic ticket this fall. The New York Times virtually admits that the greenbackers will this year draw largely from the ranks of the republican farmers of the state—one of their own number, a dairyman and a republican leader, being the standard-bearer of the third party. Besides this, a prohibition ticket has been placed in the field, which will draw on the republicans for several thousand votes—a net loss. With Lucius Robinson, a tried and popular leader, at the head, and with strong names on the remainder of the ticket, we see no reason why an aggressive campaign should not bury Cornell and the hero of Narragansett Pier very deep, and roll up a victory that will electrify and inspire the democrats of the whole country.

The Railroad Commission.

The letter of General Robert Toombs upon the subject of a railroad commission, printed in THE CONSTITUTION of Wednesday, although it is comparatively brief, should receive the most profound consideration of our legislators. It is really an illumination of the question, and will be so received by those who are anxious to subserve the rights and best interests of the people, as well as the rights and best interests of the railroads. General Toombs is very much in earnest in this matter, and when he is in earnest, he is cautious, conservative and considerate. We believe the plan he proposes to be a swift and easy solution of the problem which has for so many days vexed and confused the lower house of the legislature. At the very beginning of the agitation of this question—we might well call it a contest—THE CONSTITUTION warned all concerned that railroad legislation, owing to the peculiar relations governing these corporations, was so extremely delicate and difficult as to be highly undesirable, and we have repeated the warning from time to time as opportunity afforded and as occasion seemed to demand.

The truth is, it is impossible to adjust railroad tariffs by an act of the legislature without doing the gravest injustice to the railroads or to the people, or to both. There are a thousand and one difficulties in the way—difficulties that can only be appreciated and considered by one who has been trained to the profession of managing railroads, or who has given years of study to the subject. What would be advantageous to the railroads and people of one section would be highly disadvantageous to the railroads and people of another section. Exigencies of traffic and contingencies of competition that one railroad would be compelled to meet would have no bearing whatever upon another railroad. The managers of the corporations themselves can perfect no rules that will invariably meet and fit the emergencies and fluctuations of competitive commerce. These emergencies must be met at the moment and dealt with in the light of experience. Thus it is that direct legislation is not only delicate and difficult, but extremely hazardous. Our code of laws is the growth of centuries of experience—the result of innumerable experiments in the shape of decisions. The result of that which we call precedent in law is a principle of justice—the outgrowth of the experience and best judgment of the wisest men who have lived before us. In adjusting the relations between the railroads and the people, legislation can have no sure guide for the precedents as well as the experience, are wanting. The whole subject is comparatively new, consequently the confusion which has marked the debate upon the bill which has just passed the house is natural and unavoidable. In adjusting the relations between the individual members of society and in defining the further relations of these to the state, legislation cannot go amiss. The law-makers have before them the records and results not only of the wisdom but of the ignorance and injustice of the past: these are their guides. But there are few precedents for railroad legislation—none to fit the relations existing between the people of Georgia and the railroads. In the course of time, when the results of our experience in this particular branch of law-making shall have crystallized into principles direct legislation may be eminently proper and just, but at present it seems to us not only delicate and difficult, but dangerous.

We believe the solution of the whole matter to be a carefully constituted commission such as General Toombs has suggested—a commission conspicuous for the ability and character of the members thereof. In the course of time the decisions of such a commission would result in the discovery of the true and exact principles of justice that lie at the bottom of this question, upon which could be based a code of laws so just in their application and so wise in their operation that never again would there ever even seem to be any conflict between the interests of the railroads and the rights of the people. There can be nothing clumsy in the workings of a properly constituted board. Should there be error in its conclusions—injustice in its decisions—the remedy is prompt and efficacious. Only through the medium of a board of commissioners can the people and the railroad managers be taught the exact equality of the relations between the two; only in this way can the aggressive selfishness of corporations and the blind policy of communism be allayed and exorcised. Such men as General Toombs perceive clearly that the real interests of the railroads and the people are identical when the relations between them are equitably adjusted, and his conservative letter to which we have alluded, is a vivid comment upon this harmonious equality of rights—this unity of interests. That these rights and these interests can be best adjusted through the medium of a carefully constituted board of commissioners seems to have been definitely decided by the experience of England, where conservatism in matters of political economy has reached its highest development.

EVEN the editor of our far-seeing, luminous and esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, took a whack at the Cornell crow. It is but just to say, however, that the editor of the Utica Herald captured the main body of the elegant bird and carried it triumphantly away to the innermost recesses of his palatial sanctum.

Now the country can behold the effect of allowing a son-in-law to Zach Chandler to live in Maine.

BILL WHEELER, the v. p., seems to be quite a politician. Our understanding was that he was to do the fishing for the rest of the country while Mr. Hayes thumped the pumpkins. Bill's salary should be docked for the time he wasted in presiding over the republican convention at Saratoga. This is a free country, but liberty is not license.

THE biggest issue in our politics just now is the Silurian Bug that is crawling around in the roof of the Tribune's pantaloons. The editor is so confused by the racket that he believes some of the southern papers are abusing him.

YOU should be very careful with it, Mr. Blaine. Bob Ingersoll, Gall Hamilton, or some of the other boys, are liable to step on it any time.

FROM twelve o'clock Saturday nights to twelve o'clock Sunday nights Colonel Joh n Cockerill, of the Baltimore Gazette, may be seen polishing up his new comic opera made up in part of the fugitive ballads and songs that trickled from the colonel's gaudy pen when he was a fugitive writer. The opera consists of seventeen strophes and antistrophes, an epode, an anti-climax and a walk-around. It is written in genuine English hexameters, in which, contrary to usage, the spondee and not the dactyl is made the basis of the verse. This is a return to the methods of the Greek prosodists in whose hexameters the dactyl is introduced merely for the sake of variety. The title of Colonel Cockerill's opera is "The Mellow Man."

THE New York police commissioners need clubbing.

COLFAX is beginning to smile up and down instead of cross-ways. This is a sign that the man is getting ripe.

IF New York steps out of the democratic line this fall, she will never lead the party any more. It is her last opportunity.

JOHN SHERMAN thinks the next presidential election is a "vital" one. If John gets his bowels mixed up with the political affairs of the country, he will get hurt.

Confessed Nonsense.

Chicago Times, ind.

Judge Lochrane, of Atlanta, takes a pretty accurate measurement of the average southern party leader. He is a man of "spirited talents,"—whatever kind of talents that may mean.—"but southern interests and prosperity, depending for their advancement on immigration and their invitation of northern capital into the south for the development of their great resources, have all been sacrificed to the splendor of partisan orations and harangues, arousing the passions and prejudices of the people, but warping their judgments." The truth, stated in other words, is about this: The stock-in-trade of the professional southern politician is a chronic habit of prejudice, and a gift of the flamboyant balderdash called southern oratory. This stock-in-trade can only be employed to the injury of all real southern interests. What southern interests, political as well as material and industrial, require more than anything else is the northernization of the inhabitants of that section. If, even a majority of the southern property owners could and would divest themselves of their old and senseless states rights notions, overcome their prejudices against the northern character and people, espouse northern political opinions, and repudiate the political leaders who exploited talents" are wasted in the production of the flamboyant balderdash called southern oratory, they would lay the foundation of speedy recuperation and prosperity at the south. The incubus upon the neck of the south is a bourbonism medieval in its character and Asiatic in its persistence.

Matters and Things in Georgia.

Sparta Ishmaelite.

If it be unlawful to buy or sell lottery tickets in Georgia, can it be right to advertise the sale of them? Is it right to put temptations to a violation of the law, in the way of the people?

Marietta Journal.

The Fort-Rankin bill regulating railroad rates, passed the house last Saturday and has gone to the senate. It is a very strong and closely knitted piece of law, and if it does not regulate in its modus operandi, then all efforts to do so otherwise would seem to be futile.

Gwinnett Herald.

Is it not a little remarkable that every so-called independent paper in Georgia is continually pitching into Colquitt and Gordon, in season and out? It won't be twelve months until the true inwardness of this thing will be developed. Just wait patiently and it will be seen that this is not accidental, but is done on purpose.

Columbus Enquirer.

Our impression is that it is almost essential to have a complete geological survey and map of the state, now that the subject of immigration is exciting attention and so many foreigners of the better class are coming to this country. Such a survey would be of far more use than the agricultural department, which, in a way, well serves certain purposes.

The Maine Election.

St. Louis Times Journal.

The result of the election in Maine is due in great part to the shot-gun policy in Yazoo, which drove Dixon from the field as a candidate. A solid south will make a solid north. A bloody deed in Mississippi raises the "bloody shirt" in Maine.

New York Times, rep.

It is impossible to forecast the effect which the Maine election will have on those that are to follow it, until a more complete analysis of the vote can be made. It cannot fail to be demoralizing to the democracy, who have surrendered everything and gained nothing, not even a republican defeat. As to the greenback party, its accessions this year are large, its achievements more striking than those of last year. Whatever it may do elsewhere, it has practically swallowed the democratic party of Maine. Events may yet give it even greater importance than it now possesses; it is obviously a force that cannot be ignored. It must be met in this state, where, whatever the effect on the democracy, the greenbackers will be nerved to new efforts.

Gully and the Coming Elections.

New York Sun, ind.

If Henry Gully, now on trial in Mississippi, and his associates in the murder of the Chisholm family, escape justice through the potency of political sympathy, the effect on the next presidential election in favor of the republican ticket will not be small. One of the most powerful influences operating to keep the republican party in power consists in the impression they succeed in keeping up that the lives and property of republicans in the old slave states would not be secure under a democratic administration. The escape of democratic murderers, where the evidence against them seems conclusive, and where the victims were republicans, goes far to sustain this belief. No republican orator can speak half so eloquently for his cause as the gaping wounds of the murdered Chisholms, unless they are avenged.

The Constitution in Lower Georgia.

Dupont Okeefenokean.

Since the new arrangement in regard to getting THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION to southern Georgia on fast time, it is becoming a power, and well it may, for there is no better conducted and newsier paper south.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On Consignment.

1000 BUSHELS OATS,
600 bushels MEAL,
400 bushels RYE.
Also, WHEAT, CORN, FLOUR AND OTHER PROVISIONS.

At Lowest Prices.

See us or send your orders.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
55 Peachtree Street, ATLANTA, GA.
000 sep12 d3t

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to September 25th, 1879, for each or all

PRIVILEGES OF THE FAIR GROUNDS

during the Fair and Races of the North Georgia Stock and Fair Association, which will be held

Commencing October 20th and ending October 25th, 1879

Where all the privileges are bid for by one person or company of persons, he or they must specify the amount offered in the total for each privilege. Bids will be opened October 1st, 1879.

W. B. COX, President.
B. W. WRENN, Secretary. 000 sep12 d2w

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, September 11, 1879.—James Noble has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same on the first day of October, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
000 sep12 w2w Ordinary.

PEPTONE!

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long in use by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia.
421 june26 d6m

ROME FEMALE COLLEGE.

A MEDAL FOR EXCELLENCE OF SCHOLARS' WORK was awarded this institution at the Paris Exposition. Board and Tuition at the rate of $100.00 per term of 20 weeks, payable half in advance and half in the middle of the session. Next term commences on the first Monday of September. J. M. M. CALDWELL, President.
313 july15 d&wky2m

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Stoves, Tin-ware, Wood-ware, Hollow-ware, Table Cutlery,

Metals, Tinners' Stock, etc. LAMP GOODS and CROCKERY A SPECIALTY.

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

Prices furnished on applica ion.

No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.

33 sep1 d1m 2 pg

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

G. W. ADAIR

Has for Sale

68 ACRES OF LAND, NEAR PONCE DE Leon Spring. Nice 2 room House, 12 acres enclosed with running plank fence, 12 acres in bearing Vineyard, 2 acres in Orchard, balance in wood-land. Price, $1,000; one-fourth C sh; balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with 7 percent interest.

—ALSO—

30 ACRES OF WOOD-LAND, EAST OF the city and south of Georgia Railroad, on the Flat Shoal Road. $50 per acre, cash.

G. W. ADAIR.
000 sep12 d3t sep12 21 28

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

LOCATION ELEVEN MILES FROM ROME, Ga., five miles from Cave Spring, Ga. It lies directly on the road between the places named, The Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad also passes through it.

This tract contains about 1151 acres. Between 500 and 600 acres cleared and in high state of cultivation. The place is susceptible of division into four settlements, with a good spring on each. These lands are well adapted to the production of grain or cotton. The place is admirably suited for a stock farm, there being numerous streams of never-failing pure running water, with 150 acres of bottom land well adapted to grass. This is one of the best farms in Floyd county. It is the well known place of the late William Montgomery, deceased, and the sale is for the purpose of division among the legatees. These lands can be purchased at private sale between this time and the first Tuesday in November, 1879, at which time, if not previously disposed of, they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, before the Court-house door in Rome, Ga.

Any one desiring to look at these lands can stop at Cunningham's Station, three quarters of a mile from the residence, where they will find a party to show them the land and give all necessary information.

Persons may correspond with or interview the Executors at the following places:

M. B. MONTGOMERY, Lawrenceville, Gwinnett county, Georgia.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, Summerville, Chattooga county, Georgia.
H. GH MONTGOMERY, Talladega, A'a.
J. M. MON GOMERY, Cave Spring, Ga.
Terms made known on day of sale.
000 sep12 d2t &wky till nov1

WATER-CURE.

ATLANTA

Health Institute.

THIS IS THE ONLY **WATER-CURE** South where normal agencies alone are scientifically applied by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians. No bogus secret, Sou h particle or drug medicines or poisons of any kind given in the treatment of the sick. And the recoveries are more rapid and permanent than under any other process of treatment known. Such diseases as for which the Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been so peculiarly noted to "cure" are here treated with greater success than ever at the Springs.

Uterine Diseases and Displacements and all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies. Address, enclosing stamp, to either

T. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
Or Mrs. T. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
174 sep10 d1t wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga.

SPENCERIAN

SPECIAL

STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, Fine Points 1-2-3-8-15 and Broad Points 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
76 aug5 d3m tues fri

EDUCATE YOUR DAUGHTERS

—AT—

MONROE FEMALE COLLEGE

Forsyth, Georgia.

THIS INSTITUTION, ONE OF THE BEST FOR the higher education of young ladies to be found in the South, will resume exercises

AUGUST 25th, 1879.

It is pleasantly, located on the M. & W. R. R., 25 miles above Macon, and 321 feet higher in altitude.

The Curriculum embraces a well arranged course in Literature and Science, while facilities for attainment in Music, Drawing and Painting are supplied at low figures.

For further particulars address

R. T. ASBURY,
291 july17 d2m or S. G. HILLYER.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies,

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d street, New York.

REOPENS OCT. 1. FRENCH AND GERMA languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, according to collegiate sentiments. Singing, (solfege), Drawing, Painting, and needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mr Reed. 000 aug10 d3m tues fri

OFFICE BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
MACON, GA., August 12th, 1879.

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TO the trade of Georgia, Alabama and Florida that we have put in the old

Macon Mills

a complete system of NEW MACHINERY, embracing all the latest improvements, with which we are now producing the justly celebrated

Macon Sheeting.

We have been at great expense to insure a thorough duplicate of these goods, and can say that the cloth we now making is equal to anything ever produced South, and far superior to many popular brands now on the market.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the high stand, and of these goods, and solicit from purchasers, large and small, an examination of the goods and a share of their patronage.

ASK YOUR MERCHANTS FOR

MACON SHEETING SHIRTING AND DRILLS.

Very truly,

J. F. HANSON, Agt.
288 aug17 d&w1m

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the Seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Saws.	Price of Gins.	Prices of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Prices with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$ 75.00	$ 97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	178.00	202.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. *Special terms to cash purchasers.* Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1856 we manufactured Gins at *Columbus, Georgia*, under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1856 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
Or T J LOWE & BRO.,
000 aug15 d&w 7w Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON FACTORS.

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET.

SAVANNAH, GA.

AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.
BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
6 sep6 d&w1m

F. M. FARLEY,

Cotton Factor,

96 Bay Street,

Savannah, Georgia.

182 aug7 tf2m

LAW CARDS.

H. K. MCCAY. BENJ. F. ABBOTT.

McCAY & ABBOTT,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,
7½ Whitehall street—Rooms Nos. 17 and 18.
38 sep4 d3m ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.

HILLYER & HARRIS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OVER No. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.
Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 593 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

CALVIN GEORGE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MADISON, GEORGIA.
Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
590 aug3 d3m 54 Whitehall street.

S. G. McLENDON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 220 apr8.'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
256 dec14,1878—d1y

R. J. MOSES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

SLATERS AND ROOFERS.

ELLIS DAVIS & CO.,

SLATE MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS

Orders attended to as heretofore by A. M. Goodrich. Offices: Rockmart, Georgia, and 43 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. P. O. Box 367.
198 july11 d3m

PHYSICIANS.

DR. HENRY JERVEY,

LATE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.
Office 49 Peachtree street.
Residence 288 Peachtree street.
381 may18 d6m

THE MEDICAL PROPERTIES

—OF—

SOLOMON'S

Preparations Saw Palmetto

(SABAL SERRULATA)

Are Sedative, Nutritive, and Diuretic.

Induce Sleep, improve Digestion, increase Flesh, Strength and Weight, relieve Irritation of the Mucus Membrane of the Throat, Nose and Larnyx.

Control and cure purulent discharges from the Mucus Membranes.

Used with decided benefit in Marasmus, Phthisis, Pulmonalis, Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic Laryngitis, Asthma, Ozena, Tonsilitis Pharyngitis, Cold in the Head, Whooping Cough, etc.

SACCHARATED OIL

SABAL SERRULATA,

In 50 Cent Bottles.

EXTRACT OF

SABAL SERRULATA,

In One Dollar Bottles.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
296 june19 d3m Wholesale Agents.

The Georgia State Fair,

At MACON,

October 27th to November 1st, 1879.

The Most Magnificent and Best Appointed Grounds in America.

LIBERAL CASH PREMIUMS

In all Classes, and the largest offered by any Fair in the United States.

TROTTING & RUNNING RACES

Every Day, by some of the

MOST NOTED HORSES ON THE TURF

Music will be furnished by a celebrated

MILITARY BAND.

Many of the Prominent Statesmen

Now before the Public, will attend the State Fair as visitors, and several

GREATLY REDUCED RATES

For Freight and Passengers, on all the Railroads in the State.

A cordial invitation is extended to you to be an Exhibitor, and you are requested to write to the Secretary at Macon for a Premium List and other information.

THOS. HARDEMAN, Jr., President.
L. F. LIVINGSTON, Gen'l Sup't.
MALCOLM JOHNSTON, Secretary.
61 sep5 d1il d1w

THE BOYLE

Ice Machine Co.

—OF—

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Manufacture Ice Machines

FOR CITIES AND TOWNS, MAKING Blocks of Ice of any size and thickness. Also

REFRIGERATING MACHINES

for Breweries and Distilleries. Contracts made with the fullest guarantee. No payments required until Machine has been fully tested.

For particulars as to details, apply or address

WM. C. COOKE,
Southern Agent,
28 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., July 9, 1879.

The Boyle Ice Machine Company of Chicago, Illinois, have lately built for me a Machine under their patents, of capacity of ten tons of Ice daily. The Machine has now been in operation, at my factory near Atlanta, over a month, and I state with pleasure that it turns out its full quantity of Ice daily. The Machine, so far as I have tested it, if of the most perfect and substantial character. Having owned an Ice factory for several years, I feel competent to say that I consider the Boyle Ice Machine superior to any Ice Machine of which I have any knowledge. ALBERT HOWELL.
216 july12 d1f

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF MULL & TAYLOR IS DISsolved by mutual consent, and the business will be continued by Zack Taylor, with William Ready in charge of shops. 88 sep7 d1w

NORTH GEORGIA FAIR.

SECOND ANNUAL

North Georgia Fair

WILL BE HELD IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

ONE WEEK.

COMMENCING

Monday, October 20, 1879,

—AT—

OGLETHORPE PARK,

TWO MILES FROM THE CENTER OF CITY.

Open to the World.

UNEQUALED ATTRACTIONS!

$17,500 IN PREMIUMS!

The Association is determined that this shall be the best Exhibition of Horses, Sheep and Hogs ever held in the State. SUCCESS ALREADY ASSURED! The Prize Stock of the Country will be on Exhibition. Our Grounds are ample. Good Buildings, Comfortable Sheds, Stalls, Pens, and an abundance of Good Water.

$5,000 IN PURSES FOR TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES

The Customary Reduction on Freight to Exhibitors.

Our Department of Home Industries will be an interesting feature of this Exhibition. We offer Liberal Premiums for the Workshop and the Fireside, and invite all to compete for them.

$500 IN MILITARY PRIZES.

The Mystic Societies

Renowned for their Grand Representations, will give most Gorgeous Displays during the week, Arrayed in Costumes, costing Thousands of Dollars. After the Street Pageants BALLS will be given throughout the City.

SPORT FOR THE MILLION! SPLENDID RACE TRACK.

We expect the Liberal Purses will insure the attendance of some of the most Celebrated Horses in the Country.

KNIGHTS in COSTUME, EXCITING RACES, VELOCIPEDE RACE, MULE RACES

Grand pening Day, Monday, October 20th, 1879.

DON'T FORGET!

Preparations for the Grandest Display in the Ladies' Department and Floral Hall. Numerous Attractions and Unprecedented Success already assured.

EXCURSION RATES on all railroads leading to Atlanta. For full particulars, Programme and Premium Lists, address the Secretary, No. 3 Kimball House, Atlanta.

W. H. COX, President. B. W. WRENN, Secretary.
528 aug29 d1tl oct20

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLAYTON R. WOODS. SAMUEL A. WOODS.

WOODS & CO.,

Cotton Factors & General Commission Merchants.

Agents for the Sale of Soluble Pacific Guano.

82 BAY STREET, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Liberal advances made on Consignments. Prompt personal attention given to all business.
487 aug24 d3m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

STEAM ENGINES Seeds.

We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, Portable or Traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEAT—We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW, WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND PLOWS. Send for Prices.

MERRITT W. THOMSON & Co.
600 aug21 d1f FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA.

ENGINES, COTTON GINS, ETC.

A. B. FARQUHAR, Prop.,

SOUTHERN DEPOT

PENNSYLANIA AGRICULTURAL WORKS

Macon, Georgia,

MANUFACTURES

STEAM ENGINES, ALL SIZES AND KINDS,

SAW AND GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, PRESSES, WAGONS, ETC

SEND FOR CIRCULARR Address JESSOP & SMITH, Managers. ALFRED JESSOP. ROB'T. H. SMITH.
221 aug12 d2m

COTTON WAREHOUSE.

R. F. MADDOX. J. W. RUCKER.

PLANTERS' WAREHOUSE

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO.,

63 Broad Street.

We have associated ourselves together for the purpose of conducting a

COTTON COMMISSION WAREHOUSE & GUANO BUSINESS.

This business is comparatively a new one in this city, as we make the

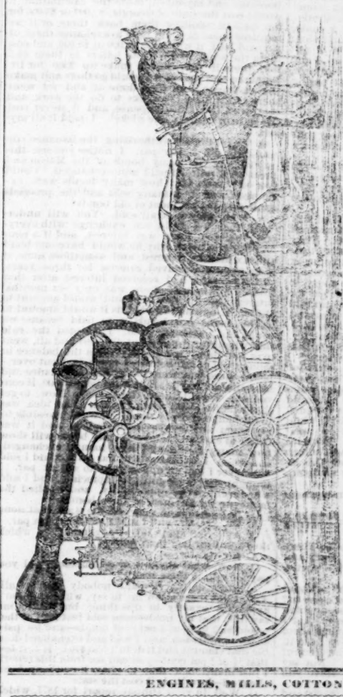
Storage and Sale of Cotton a Specialty.

Our Commissions will be small compared to the advantage gained to the shipper. We will be prepared at all times to Make

Liberal Advances on Consignments.

GIVE US A TRIAL. 152 sep9 d2w

PORTABLE ENGINES, GINS, ETC.



The Eclipse Engine Leads the World.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS CAMP,

GENERAL AGENT, COVINGTON, GA.

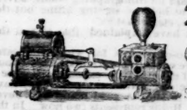
—ALSO, DEALER IN—

Saw Mills, Cotton Gins, etc.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ENGINES, MILLS, COTTON GINS, ETC.

We are Agents for Sale of



2, 4 6, 8 & 10 HORSE POWER ENGINES

ON SKIDS AND ON FOUR WHEELS.

Cotton Gins, Presses, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Cane Mills, Evaporators, Wood en Pumps, Etc.,

Send for Prices. At 69 BROAD STREET.

379 aug19 d&w1m J. H. ANDERSON & CO.

BALTIMORE, MD.,

No. 59 Franklin Street.

Edgeworth Boarding & Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. H. P. LEFEBVRE ——Principal.

WILL REOPEN ON SEPT. 18th THOROUGH training in the English Departments and the French and German Languages or readily taught.
591 aug1 d3m

ATLANTA Military Academy,

ATLANTA, GA.

THE OBJECT OF THE PRINCIPAL IS TO establish in Atlanta a Select Military School, where young men and boys may be well prepared for College, the Naval or Military Academies or business. The Principal will be assisted by a distinguished of Corps of Instructors, and the School will be thoroughly equipped in every respect. Circulars will be ready for distribution September the 1st. session to begin Oct. the 1st.

Maj. B. J. BURGESS, Principal.
Late Prin Cape Fear Military Academy,
29 aug12 d1f Wilmington, N. C.

MT. VERNON INSTITUTE, 46 Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. English, French, German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. A large corps of professors. The 26th annual session will commence Sept. 16th. For circulars address the Principals, Miss MARY J. JONES and Miss B. MAILLARD.
358 june22 d52t

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 178, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia.
13 aug11 d6tu

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

At the Rensselar Polytechnic Institute, New York. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begin September 8. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions; also, course of study, requirements, expenses etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer.
253 aug17 d1m

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY SCHOOL.

THE GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY SCHOOL under the Supervision of Mrs. Weems, will be open for scholars on the first Monday in September next, at the School House, corner Forsyth and Walton streets. 264 aug14 d1m

**THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAG

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

The most Healing, Soothing, and Refreshing External Application in the World.

It rapidly heals Ulcers, Old Sores and Discharging Wounds; Itching Piles and other Itching affections that have been the torture of a lifetime, thus affording unspeakable gratification to thousands. Burns, Scalds, Wounds and Festers, Itching and scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and all Affections of the Scalp, including Loss of Hair. Nothing like it has ever been known to the most intelligent physicians. It has swept a host of poisonous remedies out of existence. It is a revolutionary in its composition and mode of treatment and succeeds in curing every external affection. At every stage it is ably assisted by Cuticura Soap, which is apart of itself medicinally and at the same time the most delightfully fragrant and refreshing Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Soap in existence.

Cuticura Resolvent, a powerful purifying agent and liver stimulant, should be taken to neutralize and resolve away blood poisons caused by the virus of scrofular, cancer, canker, mineral or contagious diseases, which maintain and foster disease of the skin and scalp.

SALT RHEUM.

Life a burden from the sufferings caused by this terrible disease.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: Please accept my most grateful thanks for the great, very great, comfort I have received from the use of your Cuticura.

For the past eight or nine years I have been troubled with that dreadful disease, Salt rheum. For months I would be helpless, my very life a burden to me.

I have used everything in the shape of medicine, both external and internal, but with no effect.

My hands were in a terrible condition, the nails of them being all raw, and I thought I would try Cuticura.

I tried it, and lo! it was as if a miracle had been performed, for I will take my oath that in three application my hands were as smooth as a lady's own babe's.

I presume there are hundreds, if not thousands, who know of my case, among whom there may be some one similarly afflicted, and if so I would cordially advise him to give Cuticura a trial.

Yours very thankfully,

A. D. BAKER, Ticket Agent C. S. R. R.

Detroit Junction, Detroit, Mich., January 20, 1879.

TETTER AND SALT RHEUM

on the Hands Cured. A Grateful Letter

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Having been troubled for many years with the Tetter or Salt Rheum, and spent many dollars to get relief, but in vain, was given a trial of your Cuticura, and, thank God, my hands are well. I never had anything do me good like that.

You may put this in the paper and welcome, and may it do some other poor sufferer the same good it has done me! I am well known here, having lived here almost fifteen years and kept boarders for a living, and sometimes my heart was sore, that I could have no relief to give my patrons, but my sore hands, and having a small family to take care of, but oh! thank God, my hands are well, so I again return thanks.

Yours respectfully, ELIZABETH BUCKLEY.

Lebanon, N. H., May 30, 1878.

The Cuticura remedies are prepared by Weeks & Potter, chemists and druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1.00. Resolvent, $1.00. Cuticura Medicated Soap, 25 cents. Put up in assorted three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

Placed over the centre of the nervous forces, the pit of the stomach, they furnish that marvellous vitalizing and restorative agency, Electricity, united with the curative properties of our own Tractable Balsam and Pain Vapor Wash, and soon Dispel Palpitation of the Heart, Painful Kidneys, Liver Complaint, Bilious Colic, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Asthma, they are the best remedy in the world. sep7 d3t sun tues fri wkly sep9 5l pr

PATENT MEDICINES.

45 Years before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the ledge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with both; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation; considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having omitted something which ought to have been done. A slight, chilly sensation sometimes attendant; the feet sometimes in a burning state; the patient complains of weariness and inability to be easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it, in fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease that cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the liver to be in a state extensively deranged.

FACTS AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF FACTS AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signature of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

State of Georgia, Fulton county.—To the Honorable Superior Court of said county.

THE PETITION OF O. A. SANDERS, A. J. Hollingsworth, A. B. Rostie, Joel Hurt, Dr. J. H. Hollingsworth, John C. Peters, B. J. Wilson, A. L. Waldo, D. W. Appler, D. M. Rowe, Pat Leach, T. C. Jones, and others, all residents of said county, respectfully apply for a charter incorporating them and their successors as a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the "Atlanta Building and Loan Association," with power to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, should they so desire, to hold such real estate or other property as may be conveyed or mortgaged or pledged to said Association, and to adopt such Constitution and By-Laws and amendments thereof as they may deem advisable and proper to carry out the object of their Association, and the particular business they propose to carry on according to the usage of Building and Loan Associations, with a Capital stock not exceeding twenty-five hundred shares of two hundred dollars each, to be paid by successive months by installments of one dollar per share so long as said amounts are required as they may from time to time appoint all proper officers, and fix their salaries, and make needful Constitution, By-Laws, and Rules and Regulations as they may deem proper, not repugnant to the laws of the United States and the State of Georgia.

The said Association desire to transact business in the city of Atlanta, in said county, and to be incorporated for the term of twenty years.

HOPKINS & GLENN,
Attorneys.

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DR. JAQUES & CO.,
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AT THE BAR.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL HEAD WANTED.

The Committee on the Condition of the Treasury of Georgia Report Resolutions of Impeachment Against Treasurer Ramspeck—The Reports in Full.

The committee to examine into the office of the state treasury made the following reports this morning:

MAJORITY REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER—The special committee of nine, appointed under a resolution of the house, with instructions "to investigate thoroughly and completely the affairs and operations of the treasury department of the state," beg leave to report:

That they have proceeded to the performance of the duties assigned them, and have instituted a thorough examination into the operations of the treasury department. This examination they are still prosecuting, but have not yet completed, and they beg leave to be allowed to submit at a later period their report upon the general workings and condition of the treasury.

The committee have found at the very threshold of their investigations such conclusive evidence of malfeasance in office by J. W. Renfroe, treasurer of the state, that they feel it their imperative duty to lay the same before the house, without delay, in this special report.

The testimony taken by the committee discloses the following facts: In January, 1876, J. W. Renfroe was elected by the general assembly of this state to fill the unexpired term of John Jones, who had been removed.

In January, 1877, he was re-elected treasurer by the general assembly for the full term of four years. Among the sureties who signed his official bond as treasurer in 1876, were V. R. Tommey, B. J. Wilson, S. B. Hoyt, R. H. Richards and J. W. Murphy. These same gentlemen with the exception of S. B. Hoyt and R. H. Richards again signed the treasurer's bond after his re-election in 1877. Under the terms of the act of 1856 allowing the sureties on the treasurer's bond to limit their liability, V. R. Tommey bound himself on the bond of 1876 for $30,000, B. J. Wilson for $30,000, S. B. Hoyt for $30,000, R. H. Richards for $30,000, and J. W. Murphy for $50,000. On the bond of 1877 V. R. Tommey bound himself for $60,000, B. J. Wilson for $10,000, and J. W. Murphy for $30,000.

At the date of the execution of the bond of 1876, Mr. Tommey was president and B. J. Wilson a director of the Georgia banking and trust company, of Atlanta, both also being large stockholders therein. Mr. Hoyt was president and Mr. Richards was cashier of the Atlanta Savings bank, and together they signed the bond of 1877 as the former capital stock thereof. These four surreties signed the bond of 1876, upon the condition assented to by the treasurer; that they or certain of them should be select particular banks in which the treasurer should deposit the public money, or at least a large portion thereof. In pursuance of this agreement, the Georgia banking and trust company, in which the treasurer was already depositing, and the Atlanta savings bank were selected by them, and the treasurer proceeded to deposit therein large amounts of the state funds. For the use of the state deposits, the Georgia banking and trust company paid on the average monthly balances a commission or interest of five per cent per annum, the payments being made monthly to Mr. B. J. Wilson, who paid over to the treasurer two per cent thereof, and divided the remainder equally between himself and V. R. Tommey. This continued until the early part of 1877, when Mr. Wilson withdrew from the arrangement, after which said bank paid Mr. Tommey for the year 1877 the fixed sum of $1,500 for the use of the state's deposit, and for the year 1878 the same percentage thereon as for 1876, these payments being made to Mr. Tommey, who paid over to the treasurer one-third of the entire amount, except the last payment for 1878, of which the treasurer received no part.

For a like use of the public funds deposited therein, the Atlanta Savings bank during the year 1876 paid to B. J. Wilson two per cent per annum on the average monthly balances as commissions or interest thereon, and this entire amount so received by Mr. Wilson was by him paid over to the treasurer. This continued until the early part of 1877 when Mr. Wilson withdrew from the arrangement and a new agreement was made by the bank with Mr. J. W. Murphy, who has been stated Mr. Murphy signed the treasurer's bond in 1876, binding himself for $5,000, and again in 1877 binding himself for $30,000.

In February, 1876, he was appointed by the treasurer, clerk in the treasury, and that position he has held from that date continuously up to the present time. In the early part of 1877, Mr. Murphy applied to the treasurer to be allowed to make with certain banks in Atlanta an arrangement similar to that made by the other sureties with the bank already named.

To this the treasurer assented, and with his permission Mr. Murphy contracted with the Citizens' bank, the Bank of the State of Georgia and the Atlanta savings bank that they should pay him (Murphy) five per cent per annum on the average monthly balances of the public deposits—Mr. Murphy agreeing on his part that the treasurer should deposit large sums of the public money in said banks. These payments, as commissions or interest, for the use of the state's funds, were all made to Mr. Murphy, and one-half of the entire amount received was by him paid over to the treasurer. The testimony further discloses that about the first week in November, 1878, by direction of the treasurer, the payments from all the banks on this account were discontinued. By an examination of the evidence it will be seen that under the arrangements above detailed the four banks named have paid to the treasurer and three of his sureties the large sum of $22,135.65 for the use of the public money deposited with them. Of this amount the treasurer has received for his share the sum of $10,358 81, the remainder having been received by the three sureties, as follows: Mr. Wilson receiving $650 41; Mr. Tommey receiving $582 11, and Mr. Murphy, receiving $9,067 32. Of the amount received by the treasurer, $8,068 19 was paid before December 1, 1878, and $1,300 02 was paid subsequent to that date. This money was received by the treasurer for his individual benefit and converted to his own use with the full knowledge on his part that it was paid by these banks for the use of the funds of the state deposited with them by him. The treasurer, however, claims that in receiving this money he has not violated the law or been unfaithful to his official trust, as the same was agreed to by the sureties, and so understood by the banks, that no particular sums were to be deposited, no particular time specified for the deposits to remain, and the entire amount in each bank to be subject to his check at any and all times. The testimony shows this to have been the understanding and agreement but the committee are of the opinion that in this matter the treasurer has been guilty of a plain, direct and palpable violation of the law and breach of his official duty. Prior to the adoption of the present constitution the law controlling this question is contained in the eleventh paragraph of section 12 of the act of the general assembly approved February 25, 1875, which is in these words: "The treasurer shall not under any circumstances use himself, or allow others to use the funds of the state in his hands, and for every violation of this section this shall forfeit to the state out of his emoluments five hundred dollars over and above, or a forfeiture of his salary, if such forfeiture will pay the penalty incurred." While, therefore, it is true that the stipulations already recited were made between the treasurer, the sureties and the banks, and were intended to meet the letter of this law, yet the contract between the sureties and the banks for the payment to the sureties of interest on the state deposits, and the receiving by the treasurer of his portion of these payments, is and was unquestionably a violation of the law in its spirit and substance.

Again, more than one-half the entire amount received by the treasurer from this source was paid to him subsequently to the 5th day of December, 1877, on which day the present constitution was ratified and adopted by the people and became the organic law of this state, and whatever justification or excuse may be set up by the treasurer under the language of the statute just cited, he certainly could not mistake or misconstrue the plain, positive and comprehensive provision of the constitution upon this subject. Paragraph five of section two of article five of that instrument provides that "The treasurer shall not receive directly or indirectly, to receive any fee, interest or reward from any person, bank or corporation for deposit or use in any manner of the public funds, and the general assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties."

Again, paragraph one of section nine of article seven provides that "The receiving, directly or indirectly, by any officer of the state or county, or member or officer of the general assembly of any interest, profits or perquisites arising from the use or loan of public funds in his hands, or moneys to be raised through his agency for state or county purposes shall be deemed a felony and punishable as may be prescribed by law, a part of which punishment shall be a disqualification from holding office." The mere reading of these two provisions of our supreme law is sufficient. They need no legislation to make them operative in their prohibitory power. The treasurer has unquestionably done what they clearly forbid, and in thus violating deliberately the plain and positive prohibition of the constitution, he has, in the opinion of the committee, been guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor. The testimony further shows that the treasurer, for signing officially the coupons on the bonds of the Northeastern railroad company, indorsed by the state, charged said railroad company therefor 1½ per cent per coupon, and did on the 2d day of January, 1878, receive from the officers of the company $247 in payment of that claim, which sum of money he converted to his own use and benefit. The committee know of no law which justifies this charge on the part of the treasurer, and if there be law, custom, or precedent on which the charge can be sustained, the constitution again interposes and prohibits the treasurer from receiving this money for his own use. Such is the plain language of paragraph seven, section two of article five, which is in the following words: "The secretary of state, the comptroller general and the treasurer shall not have allowed perquisites or compensation other than their salaries, as prescribed by law, except their necessary expenses when absent from the seat of government on business for the state." It is also provided by section eleven of the act of 1876, that the treasurer shall receive no perquisite for any official act, but that the fees prescribed by law shall be by him collected and paid into the state treasury. The committee are therefore of opinion that in this transaction also the treasurer has clearly violated the law and the plain provision of the constitution.

Again, it appears from the testimony that some time in the early part of the present year the treasurer, while in the city of Augusta, applied to General E. P. Alexander, president of the Georgia railroad, for a position under said company, for one of his, the treasurer's, personal friends, proposing in return therefor to deposit in the bank of said company large amounts of the public money, the sum to vary from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars. The evidence shows that the negotiation was for some reason not consummated, but the committee are of the opinion that the treasurer in this attempting to use his official power and position for the benefit and advancement of his personal friend has been guilty of a gross breach of his official duty and been untrue to the high trust reposed in him. The committee therefore recommend that the said J. W. Renfroe, treasurer of Georgia, be dealt with according to the constitution and laws of this state for his malfeasance in office as above recited and set forth. To that end they submit herewith the testimony taken by them and which has already been printed and laid before the house, together with the exhibits thereto attached, and also a rescript of the proceedings of the committee; and they further submit to the house the following resolutions, which they recommend be adopted:

Res lved, That J. W. Renfroe, treasurer of the state of Georgia, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Resolved, That the accompanying testimony, exhibits and rescript, together with this report, be referred to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, suitable articles of impeachment of said J. W. Renfroe, treasurer.

Resolved, That a committee of seven of this house be appointed and instructed to proceed forthwith to the bar of the senate and there impeach J. W. Renfroe, treasurer, in the name of the house of representatives and of all the people of Georgia, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and to inform that body that formal articles of impeachment will in due time be presented, and to request the senate to take such order in the premises as they may deem appropriate.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. Miller,	Geo. R. Sibley,
Reese Crawford,	W. C. Sheffield,
H. T. Hollis,	A. J. King,
Robt. A. Nisbet,	J. P. Awtry,

MINORITY REPORT.

To the House of Representatives—Mr. Speaker: Sincerely regretting that I cannot, under my convictions of public duty, concur in the majority report of the committee on the treasury, I feel compelled in deference to my views of the true interests of the state, and to my sense of justice to a public officer, to submit the following minority report:

The committee have submitted the treasury department to the closest scrutiny, and have ascertained that the condition of the accounts, as shown by the records, and books is satisfactory to the most exacting. The method observed by that officer is calculated to secure correctness, and is at the same time simple and easily understood. The funds of the state have either been expended upon proper vouchers, or have been at all times deposited in banks in conformity to law.

It has been demonstrated that the treasurer has spared no efforts at all times, and upon all occasions, to protect the public interests confided to him.

There are two matters, however, which I deem proper to bring to the attention of the house.

On the day of the assembling of the committee, we received from the treasurer a communication, requesting the closest scrutiny of his department and of his official conduct, whether the investigations be based "on rumor or otherwise." After we had thoroughly examined his office, his books, his bank accounts, etc., and found everything in admirable shape, and systematized in a manner before us, and found him ready and prompt to answer any and all inquiries. Amongst other matters he stated that at the request of some of the securities on his official bond, he had deposited the public money in certain banks. That these banks were selected by him, with the approval of the governor, under the requirements of the law. That they were designated by his securities on account of their recognized solvency, and that he would pay to them commissions of from five per cent. on the monthly balances of the deposits. That these commissions were received by the securities referred to, and they paid a portion thereof, varying from one third to one-half, to him. That he justified his course in this particular under par. 8, sec. 92 of the code, also under par. 11, of sec. 18 of the act of 1876, which is but a re-enactment of the section of the code alluded to; also under the resolution of December 8th, 1871, which is as follows:

"Whereas, it has not been customary to require the state treasurer to pay into the treasury interest on the deposits of the state funds;

"Be it resolved, That the treasurer of the state shall not be held liable for any such interest; and be it further resolved, etc.," directing the dismissal of certain suits for such interest against the then officials.

The statement of the treasurer, after searching in every quarter in which light might be had, was not materially affected, save to be strengthened, but on the contrary believe it to be deserving of censure. It will be observed that section 92 of the code, re-enacted in the act of 1876, declares "that the treasurer shall not, under any circumstances, use himself, or allow others to use the funds of the state in his hands." In handing such large sums of money as annually pass through the treasury of Georgia, under the very necessities of the case, large deposits must be made in banks. The law itself, as found in the code, and the act of 1876, contemplates this course. The evidence does not disclose that the treasurer, in reference to the deposits, did more than this. He deposited in certain banks, with the approval of the governor, the funds in his hands precisely as any business man or corporation would deposit.

The law, in providing for such deposits, contemplates necessarily that the banks thus patronized would use the money precisely as they use the funds of other depositors. Nothing more, nothing less. Were such not the case we would soon have no banks in which to deposit. The statement of the treasurer, together with the evidence taken upon this point, fails to indicate or even to suggest that he placed the public funds in any of these institutions upon any other terms than those which impliedly attach to all deposits.

The fact that he received a commission or per centage on the monthly balances, does not of itself add to the character of the deposits any additional attribute of using himself, or permitting others to use, the public funds. If he is in the latter case within the prohibition of the statute, he is equally so though no commission or percentage be paid him. It would seem, to violate the law as it then stood, there must have been some contract with the banks in reference to the time the money was to remain in their custody, or as to the amount to be deposited, or as to some other feature which destroyed the identity of the transaction with the ordinary deposit. That a commission or percentage was paid upon no fact did not vary the terms of the deposit, and more emphatically is this so when the banks expressly agreed with the securities that no such result would follow, but that such deposits were subject at the check of the treasurer at any and all time.

When we add to this reasoning the resolution of 1871, passed by the first democratic legislature which met under the constitution of 1868, it is, to say the least, a matter of grave doubt whether any law was violated up to the adoption of the constitution of 1877. That resolution says expressly that the treasurer shall not be held liable for any interest on deposits. Such a legislative construction of the section of the code above alluded to. It is true that paragraph five of the second section of the fifth article of the constitution of 1877, provides that "the treasurer shall not be allowed, directly or indirectly, to receive any fee, interest or reward from any person, bank, etc., of public funds, but it will be observed that it is also provided that the general assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties." The present general assembly is proceeding by an appropriate act to enforce this provision, but the treasurer has long since ceased the receipt of any commissions. The evidence discloses that he promptly discontinued the receipt of such moneys so soon as his attention was called to the constitutional provision, and long in advance of any investigation of his department. The last commission received by him was about November 1st, 1878.

It is impossible to make applicable to the moneys thus deposited the tenth paragraph of the eighteenth section of the act of 1876, for none of it had been set apart for the purpose of education or any other purpose not required for immediate use. No part of such funds had been set apart for any purpose. They constituted the general balance in the treasury for immediate use whenever called for by the proper warrants or vouchers in the ordinary course of the state's disbursements.

The second matter to which I desire to call attention is the payment to the treasurer by Mr. Childs, the president of the Northeastern railroad, of $247 00 for extra work done in indorsing the bonds and coupons of such road. This is in substantially the same condition as the commissions on the deposits. He received 1½ cents for each bond and coupon signed. This amount had always been allowed by the state to preceding treasurers, the only difference being that they collected that amount from the state, whilst the present treasurer collected it from the railroad. It appears that the railroad authorities pressed him to do this work with the utmost speed, and hence he was compelled to labor late at night and early in the morning, out of office hours. The state has lost nothing, and if the transaction be objectionable, it cannot happen again. There is not a particle of evidence that the treasurer forced its payment through the power of his office.

I desire to call attention to a few special instances in which the treasurer has shown great and constant fidelity to the interests of the state, and his ability in the management of her finances.

1st. In the change from the Fourth national to the National Park bank of New York, as the fiscal agent of the state, by which an average of $2,000 per annum is saved in commissions, etc., the latter institution contracting to transact the business of this state for no moneyed consideration whatever.

2d. In the gradual reduction of the amount of, and rates of interest on, temporary loans, until this unhealthy branch of the state's finances has been done away with entirely, and the expenditures of the government so managed as to be covered by the regular annual income from taxation.

3d. In the negotiation of $542,000 of bonds under the act of 1876, to take up matured coupons on the Macon & Brunswick railroad bonds, by which a premium of $2,390 was realized to the state, and all of this at an expense of $360 15.

4th. In the negotiation of the $2,208,000 of bonds, under act of 1877, to take up the Macon and Brunswick railroad bonds, at par, at an expense of $665.45.

5th. In the determination, so successfully executed, to pay no commissions for the sale of state bonds.

6th. In the economical management of the question of exchange on New York, making the banks sell to him upon nearly every occasion at par.

The excellent management of the treasurer, in the negotiation of bonds, can be seen at a glance, by comparing it with the expense of disposing of the $1,200,000 of the Nutting bonds, which cost the state in commissions, etc., $8,000. The present treasurer negotiated $2,840,000, at an expense to the state of $1,256 65.

I am well aware of the fact that public sentiment is against the reception of any interest, fees, or perquisites by officers beyond their salaries, and this legislature is taking such measures as will prevent such action in the future. But, whatever sums the treasurer has received, came into his hands before November, 1878. It is manifest that the state suffered no injury. Her credit is perfect; her securities rank with the best in every market; her treasury is in a way condition; her books are lowed up, no effort has been spared by the treasurer to bring about these advantageous results.

What urgent necessity requires the interposition of the great constitutional remedy of impeachment? It does not appear that the interests of the state are in pressing danger. The propriety of the conduct of the treasurer will necessarily be weighed by the people at a general election to be held at no distant day. If he has violated the law, and not the ordinary tribunals competent to remove him from office, without invoking the enormously expensive proceeding by impeachment? For myself I am confident that the people will never justify such a proceeding, though they may not in all respects approve his conduct.

The treasury department, I will venture to state, has never been in better condition since Georgia passed from colonial existence. To the skill, care, and watchfulness of Mr. Renfroe this result is largely attributable. Much labor has been performed by him without charge to the state, for which former treasurers have received compensation. If he has accepted moneys which should have gone into the state treasury, he can readily be made to pay them over. But, to prosecute him before the senate, in the name of "the house of representatives and of all the people of Georgia," I am convinced would be unjust to him, as well as contrary to sound public policy.

Regretting that I should differ with the majority of the committee, yet with an abiding faith in the correctness of my views I submit them, as embodied in this minority report, for such action as the house deems proper. Respectfully submitted,

J. E. REDWINE.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Bill Moore claims, and with justice, that there is an "r" in Augusten.

—There are no caterpillars in Dooly county, but the cotton crop is very poor.

—Americus wants to use the grounds of the fair association as a park.

—Cut worms are troubling the farmers and gardeners of Gwinnett.

—Lost Mountain is wrestling with the whooping cough.

—Acworth has received her first bale of cotton this season.

—Mr. [illegible] living near Acworth, was kicked by a horse recently and lies in a very critical condition.

—The caterpillars have put an interrogation point after the cotton crop in southern and southwest Georgia.

—Richardson, of the Savannah News, is now resting from his Sunday labors. The city is very quiet.

—An unusually interesting revival is progressing in the Methodist church at Emerson.

—A screven county negro collected a ten cent debt by killing the colored individual who owed him.

—The Cedar Grove district of Walker county made 24,200 bushels of wheat this year, and the yield of corn will be very heavy.

—The Americus Recorder learns that Colonel Willis A. Hawkins was seriously injured by a runaway horse while returning from Dooly court.

—Savannah is getting quieter and quieter. The Sabbath of the city occurs during the week. Saturday night and Sunday the boys turn in an I have a jubilee.

—A colored boy was caught between the cogs of the band shaft and king wheel of a gin in Macon county recently, and instantly killed.

—Miss Laura Pope, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Pope, of Washington, is dead. She was just budding into womanhood, and was a most accomplished young lady.

—Mrs. Bettie Burkhalter, who has long been in feeble health, died suddenly in Americus last Tuesday. She was a daughter of Colonel Jack Brown.

—Stephen Poore, who lives about eight miles from Gainesville, has a cucumber that weighs forty five pounds. It is thirty-four inches in circumference and thirty inches long.

—The dwelling occupied by Mr. D. P. Hill, city sexton of Americus, was totally destroyed by fire last Monday. It is thought the stove-room was robbed of its contents and the house set on fire by the thieves.

—Good luck seems to hide behind the corners with a stuffed club just to rap Eugene Speer. He has just dropped into the place of tally clerk of the lower house of congress. His friends all over Georgia will unite with us in congratulating him.

—A Mr. Strickland, of Lumpkin county, shot and killed a negro who was advancing on him with an axe the other day. The negro had been released from the chain-gang a short time previously, and was generally understood to be a desperate character.

—If you want to save trouble and extra in the preparation of a luncheon, use the cooked fresh beef put up by the Boston Beef Packing Co. It is just the nicest thing for the purpose. No cooking required.

Who Has Not Been Bilious?

Probably no one. Doubtless we have all suffered to some extent the disagreeable sensations which a disordered or languid liver can inflict. Sallowness of the skin, constipation, nausea, vertigo, soreness in the vicinity of the organ affected, a sensation as of congestion in the head, positive headache, a loss of appetite, extreme thirst, a high color of the urine, are among the symptoms which announce a perversion or vitiation of the bile. The remedy of remedies for the above is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, administered by medical men; pronounced pure and wholesome by them, and popular as a comprehensive family medicine, and as a specific preventive and remedy for chills and fever and bilious remittents throughout America, and to a wide extent in foreign countries. Disorders in the stomach and bowels, as well as liver, are speedily remediable with this popular and time honored medicine.

sep10 d3t wed fri sun wky-sep16

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 11, 1879.

The bond and stock market is quiet.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....par | Selling.....¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s	100
Georgia 6s	105@107
Georgia 7s	110@112
Ga. 7s gold L. T.	110@112
Georgia 8s L. T.	110@112
So. Car. gold 6s	80@82
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge.	107@112
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	110@112
Mo. t & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	79@ 81
Central R. R.	63@ 65
A. & W. P. R. R.	107@109
Atlanta W'k's 7s	100@102
Atlanta City 7s	102@102
Atlanta City 8s	106@106
Atlanta 10s	112@114
Augusta City 7s	101@102
Sav. City 8s, new	67@ 69
Macon City	62@ 65
Columbus City	70@ 72
Ga. R. R. 7s	106@107
Ga. R. R. 6s	99@101
Central R. R. 7s	107@109
W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	106@108
South Wes R R R	101@103
Atlanta St'r'l RR	98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 11.—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.81; short 4.83½. Governments dull. State bonds strong.

NEW YORK, September 11—5 p. m.—Money easy at 5@6. Exchange dull and steady at $4.81@4.81½. Governments firm; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 104⅝; four per cents 101¾. State Bonds dull.

Stocks closed firmer with large transactions.

N. Y. Central	119½
Erie	28½
Lake Shore	93½
Illinois Central	92½
Pittsburg	100
Sub-treasury balances: Coin	$140,217,739
Currency	$56,252,555

LONDON, September 11—noon—Erie 27.

PARIS, September 11—1:30 p. m.—Rentes 80f. 90c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 11, 1879.

The New York market advanced to-day, but the total loss of yesterday was not fully regained. The close was barely steady, with sales much larger than for several days and amounting to 103,000 bales. September opened at 12.08@12.11 and, at 12:20 to-day had reached 12.25@12.27, the highest margin of the day. From this moment the market began to recede, and by the close a loss of three to four points was mentioned. The other months opened several points off, but a steady small advance continued until the day's close.

Spots are unchanged at 12⅝; sales to consumers amount to 418 bales; to speculators 100 bales; receipts at all the ports show an increase and amount to 22,488 bales; exports 6,455 bales; stock 58,068 bales.

Liverpool closed firm with sales of 6,000 bales reported, of which 4,600 were American.

The local market has been quite active, and liberal operations are reported at the exchange. Spot receipts are a little ahead of yesterday and amount to 63 bales. The market is firm at 10⅝@10¾.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	12
Air Line Railroad	2
Georgia Railroad	6
Central Railroad	7
Western and Atlantic Railroad	—
West Point Railroad	36
Total	63
Receipts previously	120
Total	183
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	432

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	—
Stock on hand	432

Bacon Daily Cotton Report.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

MACON, September 11.—Cotton weak; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 120 bales; sales 267; shipments 247.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 11. — noon — Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6⅝; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 300; all American. Futures opened 1-32 cheaper; uplands low middling clause September delivery 6 13 16; October delivery 6⅝; September and October delivery 6 9-32; October delivery 6⅝; November delivery 6 9-32.

LIVERPOOL, September 11—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 4,600 bales; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 6 9-16; October and November delivery 6¾. December and January delivery 6.

LIVERPOOL, September 11—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause October and November delivery 6 7-32; also 6¾; futures firmer with more buyers at last quotations.

NEW YORK, September 11—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 12⅝; sales —bales; net receipts none; gross 1; consolidated net receipts 4,808; exports to Great Britain 2,375; to France 705.

GALVESTON, September 11.—Cotton easy; middling 11¾; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 2,116 bales; gross —; sales 50; stock 9,305; exports coastwise 244.

NORFOLK, September 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 104 bales; gross —; stock 143; sales 14; exports coastwise 49.

BALTIMORE, September 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts none; gross 331 bales; sales none; stock 870; exports to Great Britain 450; coastwise 80.

BOSTON, September 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts none; gross —; sales —; stock 2,683.

WILMINGTON, September 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 10 bales; gross —; sales 45; stock 311.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—Cotton steady; middlings 12¼; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 15 bales; gross 25; sales 413; spinners 380; stock 1,116.

SAVANNAH, September 11.—Cotton dull; middlings 11 3-16; low middlings 10 15-16; good ordinary 10 7-16; net receipts 1,284 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 6,531; exports coastwise 1,500.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary not quoted; net receipts 183 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 4,388; exports to Great Britain 1,529.

MOBILE, September 11.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 117 bales; gross 123; sales 100; stock 1,291; exports coastwise 180.

MEMPHIS—Not received.

AUGUSTA, September 11.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 310 bales; shipments —; sales 412.

CHARLESTON, September 11.—Cotton easier; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 897 bales; gross —; sales 400; stock 3,141.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, September 11, 1879.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d: in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 10½@10¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, northeasterly generally veering to southerly winds, stationary or falling temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, September 11, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.22	66	68	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.30	69	65	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	30.09	78	78	S.	Gent	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.05	80	87	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Indianola	30.05	77	91	N. E.	Fresh	.18	Fair.
Key West	30.09	70	83	N. E.	Fresh	.46	Fair.
Mobile	30.17	75	90	N. E.	Light	.01	Clear.
Montgomery	30.21	74	86	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
New Orleans	30.12	78	82	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.25	68	74	N. E.	Light	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 35, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., September 11, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	30.30	61	77	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11 31	30.28	70	56	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.2	75	51	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
4 06	30.2	73	50	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.22	67	68	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	30.22	66	68	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar.....30.249 | Maximum ther..... .74
Mean daily ther..... 67.0 | Minimum ther. .... .60
Mean daily humid. 66.3 | Total rainfall..... .00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the '**DOMESTIC**" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold, and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CRAIGE & CO., 44 Whitehall St., ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

8m march29 '79 dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Land for sale—G. W. Adair.
On consignment—A. J. West & Co.
Valuable Farm for sale—M. B. Montgomery.
Fair Privileges to let—B. W. Wrenn.
Exemption—Daniel Pittman.

MEETINGS

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines, will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Georgia Lodge, No. 12, Knights of Honor, meets to-night, September 12, at 7½ o'clock, at our Hall, corner Whitehall and Hunter streets. Members are urged to attend as the Grand Reporter is invited to be present, and as important business will be transacted. Candidates will please take notice.

H. C. MITCHELL, Reporter.

sept12 d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 12, 1879

LOCAL PENCILINGS.

"OUR BOYS," the social club which the young folks on Peachtree keep up, will meet to-night at the residence of Mr. G. W. D. Cook, on Spring street.

ASA GUNN is still in jail charged with the murder of the Defoors. He is very lively and a fine table dancer, frequently entertaining the prisoners by a series of Nor-I jigs.

MR. E. B. BERRY and his bride returned to the city day before yesterday. Mr. Berry's friends had the pleasure of surprise in the shape of an elegant set of furniture, the presentation remarks being made by Mr. J. J. Haverty. The young couple have our best wishes.

THE governor's mansion was filled with a large and elegant audience last night to hear the concert given by the ladies for the benefit of St. Philip's church. The singing was very fine, and the reading excellent. Much regret was expressed at the absence of Miss Jennie Kennedy, who was too ill to attend. The concert was a great success and highly enjoyed by all. The lateness of the hour precludes a more extended notice.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT has promised to address the Good Templars and citizens of Conyers during the sitting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars. On Tuesday night, the 16th, there will be a night reception of delegates to the Grand Lodge by the citizens, with responses, music, etc. On Wednesday night, the 17th, the governor will speak; also S. W. Small, "Old Si," is expected to speak that evening.

IN addition to the regular concert at the mansion last night, Mr. Jeffries, the genial manager of the telephone company here, had forty or fifty telephones so placed at the mansion that the concert given at Mr. Joe Nall's, two miles away, was distinctly heard and thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. Mr. Jeffries deserves the thanks of all for his kindness in making it possible for the audience to enjoy a novel concert at a distance, as well as a delightful entertainment at hand.

YESTERDAY morning's CONSTITUTION, in the account of the Episcopal entertainment Thursday night, speaks of Miss Clarke, the celebrated elocutionist, as Miss Church. This does her great injustice; for though she has spent time and a large sum in training and perfecting her natural powers as a reader, her reputation in Atlanta is yet slight, and as she is seeking pupils here, it is but fair that it should be generally known who the lady really is who has volunteered so great assistance to the ladies of the Episcopal church.

STATE STATEMENTS.

MAJOR R. O. BANKS, tax collector of Monroe county, is dead.

ON Tuesday evening last, in Acworth, Mr. Reuben Hill was married to Miss Hattie Cotton. Rev. Mr. Johnson did the business.

THE Banks County Guards announce themselves ready for the reunion of Benning's brigade. So say several of the gentlemen who have declared their intention to be "thar."

AS a man employed on Walter Hammond's place, in Decatur, was engaged in gathering fodder he carried a bundle containing a moccasin snake to the barn. At the barn the snake uncoiled itself from the fodder and attempted to escape, but was finally killed.

THE last Elberton Gazette contains a long letter from the missing widow to her father, in which she says that she is about seventeen miles above Telliah falls in the hands of the revenue men, begs that proper care be taken of her children, and hopes to get home by the 25th of November. She could tell him a heap if she could only see him, and if she lives to get back home she will change her ways and try to be better hereafter, etc. The Gazette, in commenting upon the rambling letter, says: "With THE CONSTITUTION reporter we believe she has gone off to replenish the earth, and 'when the harvest is past we may or we may not interview her.'"

THURSDAY evening last Madison, Ga., was the scene of an unusually brilliant social event. The occasion was the union in matrimony of Mr. E. Motte Fitzsimons to Miss Lena Foster, daughter of Mr. A. G. Foster, of that city. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and was conducted in a beautiful manner by Rev. O. P. Fitzsimons, a brother of the groom. The groom and his charming bride reached this city yesterday, and after spending a few hours in the city, left for the north where they will spend a two weeks' visit. Miss Foster is quite a favorite in Atlanta society, having frequently visited here. Mr. Fitzsimons is a son of Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons, United States marshal of Georgia, and is one of the representative young men of this state.

The Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
September 11, 1879.

Albany circuit	27	Augusta circuit	20
Southwestern circ't.	46	Middle circuit	4
Pataula circuit	20	Ocmulgee circuit	17
Chattahoochee circ't	32	Brunswick circuit	8
Macon circuit	23	Eastern circuit	23
Flint circuit	28	Northern circuit	11
Coweta circuit	40	Atlanta circuit	47
Rome circuit	21		
Cherokee circuit	8		345

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 20. Argument concluded.

No. 21. McLaren, administrator, vs. Irvin, administrator. Equity, from Dougherty. Argued. D. A. Vason; C. B. Wooten, for plaintiff in error. R. F Lyon; Warren & Hobbs, for defendant.

No. 22. McClellan vs. Weston et al. Dismissed.

No. 23. Tison vs. Myrice et al. Ejectment, from Worth. Argued. H. Morgan, for plaintiff in error. D. A. Vason; L. P. D. Warren, for defendants.

Nos. 24 and 25. Minor vs. State. Keeping tippling house on Sunday and retailing without license. Argued. H. Morgan, for plaintiff in error. Wm. Oliver, county solicitor; D. A. Russell, for defendant.

No. 26. Rutherford, executor, vs. Hines. Ejectment, from Dougherty. Argued. John Rutherford; S. Hall; Strozer & Smith, for plaintiff in error. D. A. Vason; R. F. Lyon; Warren & Hobbs, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-morrow.

THE OLD TICKET.

THAT'S WHAT NEW YORK DECREES.

The Action of the New York Democratic Convention At Syracuse—A Nomination that was not Accepted, and a Nomination that was—Tammany Plays Shy.

SYRACUSE, N.Y., September 11.—The platform of the democratic state convention adopted to-day reasserts the principles of popular liberty laid down by the founders of the republic, and holds to the constitution and rights of states under the constitution, and opposes the tendencies of the republican party to centralization and consolidation. It declares this republic is a nation to the extent and for the purposes defined in the constitution, but that the democrats will resist all attempts to transform it into an empire. It deprecates the efforts of the republican managers to revive sectional feuds. Demands honest elections and an honest count, and says, "never again by fraud or force shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupulous partisans." It condemns the use of federal patronage to influence elections and expresses shame and sorrow at the disgraceful repudiation of all professions of civil service reform by the executive and his supporters. It favors gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country, but condemns the speculative methods of the president, and the secretary of the treasury's favoritism shown by him to particular banks and the syndicate, and extravagance permitted in connection with his refunding schemes. It condemns the action of the president and the republicans in congress with regard to the questions debated in the extra session and declares that the democrats will continue to uphold the system of untrammelled suffrage, absolutely free from federal force or supervision.

After the adoption of a platform, the convention proceeded to make nominations. Samuel Hand, of Albany, presented the name of Lucius Robinson, which was greeted with cheers, hooting and hisses. C. W. Brooks, of New York, put in nomination General Henry W. Slocum. [Great applause.] After speeches against the nomination of Robinson by T. Grady, of New York, and J. McGuire, which were frequently interrupted by hisses and applause, Cowan, of Albany, presented the name of John C. Jacobs, chairman of the convention, and asked the secretary to put the question of his nomination by acclamation. There was almost a unanimous response of ayes and long continued cheering, after which the secretary declared Mr. Jacobs nominated. The latter, however, declined to accept, and decided the nomination informal and irregular. Great confusion and excitement ensued, but at four o'clock, when quiet was restored, the roll was called for the vote. After twenty had voted for Robinson, the Tammany delegation withdrew, and the remainder of the convention nominated Robinson by 243 to 58.

After the withdrawal of the Tammany delegation and the nomination of Lucius Robinson for governor, the convention took a recess till 7:30, and upon reassembling completed the ticket as follows:

For governor—Lucius Robinson.
For lieutenant-governor—Clarkson N. Potter, of Westchester.
For secretary of state—Allen C. Beach.
For comptroller—Thomas W. Olcott.
For state treasurer—James Mackin.
For attorney-general—A. Schoonmaker, jr.

A resolution was offered to unseat the Tammany delegates who had bolted and admit the contesting delegations as regular representatives of New York city. It was, however, tabled.

WHAT TAMMANY DID.

The Tammany delegation held an independent meeting at Shakspeare hall this evening. S. G. Courtney called the delegates to order by saying that seventy thousand voters in New York and twenty thousand in Kings county had met there to vindicate their manhood. He spoke very bitterly of Governor Robinson, referring to him as a man "owned by the great trickster of Cipher alley." He said Robinson had thrown down the gage of battle and the delegates present had accepted it.

Hon. David Dudley Field was then elected president and made a brief speech, saying the regular convention had tried to force the nomination of Governor Robinson down their throats, but it could not be done. Mr. Dorsheimer then presented the name of John Kelly as the Tammany candidate for governor, and recommended the appointment by the chairman of a committee of fifteen with power to take such steps with regard to the remainder of the ticket as they should think proper. [Applause.]

John Kelly was unanimously nominated for governor by the Tammany seceders.

JOHN KELLY ACCEPTS.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SYRACUSE, September 11.—John Kelly in accepting the nomination of the independent Tammany convention for governor said he did not expect to be elected but did expect to defeat the man who had committed great outrages upon the state of New York. The men, he said, who attempted to tyrannize over you will be beaten by 50,000 majority and they ought to be beaten. It would have been as much as the party could have done to get a majority even with union and harmony. Let the convention and those connected with it now take the consequences of defeat. After the confirmation of Kelly's nomination and the appointment of a committee to take action with regard to the nomination of a full ticket, if desirable, the Tammany delegation adjourned sine die.

FINAL ACTION OF THE REGULAR CONVENTION.

After passing resolutions requesting the democratic organizations in New York city to rally to the support of the regular nominees of the convention and resolutions withdrawing all recognition and preference of the Tammany association over other democratic organizations in New York city, the regular convention, at 10 p.m., adjourned sine die.

The Chisholm Trial.

DEKALB, MISS., September 11.—At four o'clock p.m. yesterday, the sick juryman in the Cully murder case, expressed himself as feeling well enough to listen to the evidence for an hour or two. The defense introduced a number of witnesses to prove the character of the defendant. The defense closed its case at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. This morning the jury retired for a short time to make an examination of the jail in which the murder was committed. Upon their return the prosecution introduced one witness in rebuttal (F. L. Lincoln, former sheriff) to prove that the stairway in jail, had been changed since the shooting occurred. At 10 a.m. the evidence was all in. Argument was opened for the prosecution by District-Attorney Ford who was followed by Thomas H. Woods, of Meridian, and L. M. Meeks, of Columbus, Miss., for the defense, and by Judge Joshua S. Morris, of Vicksburg, who made the closing argument for the prosecution. Counsel were limited to two hours on each side. In outlining the case for the state the district attorney summed up all the facts in the evidence going to show conspiracy on the part of the defendant and others to murder Chisholm, as a result of which Cornelia Chisholm was killed. These facts consisted principally of the actions on the part of the citizens at the burial of John W. Gulley the evening before the killing of Chisholm, together with the declarations made by the defendant and others on that day. The defense, up to this hour, has been forcibly presented. The case has not yet been given to the jury. Colonel Meeks is now speaking for the defense. It has always been a practice in this district for the district-attorney to close for the state, but he has in this instance left the closing argument to Judge Morris. This departure from the usual practice has created some comment among those attending the trial. The jury will retire shortly.

Railroad Litigation.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—In the litigation between the holders of the Tennessee state improvement bonds holden by Calvin Amoy Stevens against the Knoxville and Ohio railroad, Cincinnati, Cumberland and Charleston railroads, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road and the Memphis and Charleston railroad and other companies, which was before Judge Strong, of the United States supreme court, in Philadelphia, yesterday, upon motion to vacate the appointment of Wm. H. Delancy special master, the judge this morning made an order sustaining the motion and annulling the order of August 12, 1879, appointing Wm. H. Delancy special master.

The Irish Question.

LONDON, September 11.—Mr. Mitchell Henry, home rule member of parliament for the county of Galway, speaking at a meeting numbering 8,000 persons on the land questions at Cliftdon, Ireland, declared if the government left the people without relief for the winter they would hold them responsible before Europe for a repetition of the Irish famine.

Without a Majority.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 11.—The vote of 376 towns, leaving 123 towns to hear from, with the latter estimated, fails to elect Davis by 300 to 500 votes.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate.

ATLANTA, September 11.—The senate met according to adjournment, President LESTER in the chair.

The Rev. JOHN P. DUNCAN offered prayer.

The roll was called and the journal read.

Mr. CUMMING moved to reconsider the resolution adopted yesterday to define the matter which should be embraced in the stenographic reports of daily proceedings of the court of impeachment, and requiring the same to be printed and spread on the desks of senators each succeeding day.

The purpose of this motion was to so amend the resolution as to require the speeches of senators to be, also reported.

Mr. CUMMING supported the motion by a few appropriate and forcible remarks. He thought it more important that the remarks of senators should be reported than either the arguments of the managers or of the counsel for the respondent. The responsibility resting upon senators, as the real triors of the case, is greater than that which is devolved upon either the managers or counsel, and the public who will naturally look to the votes and acts of senators, should be supplied with a complete report of the entire proceeding that they may fully comprehend the reasons of any act or vote. He referred to the very great importance of the trial and urged the necessity and benefits of a record by which its real history might be preserved. He also suggested the importance of publishing the remarks of senators to show the real spirit in which acts are performed and decisions made during the progress of the pending cause, and cited by way of illustration the fact that in one instance a ruling of the CHIEF JUSTICE was reversed by the senate, voting 36 yeas to only three nays on the question. A mere skeleton report of this decision by which the CHIEF JUSTICE was overruled, fails to show the spirit in which the decision was made by the senate, and would tend to wrongly impress the public as to the animus of senators in thus reversing the ruling of the CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mr. SPEER replied, basing his opposition to the indicated amendment on the ground of its expensiveness, and to show the probable cost of such reports, presented an estimate for the first two days report, declaring the cost of the report, exclusive of the charge for printing, to be for the first day $26.40, for the second day $27.60, making a total for the two days of $54.

Mr. HOLTON would vote for a reconsideration in order to engraft upon the resolution the amendment which would be proposed by Mr. SPEER. That two things he had always regarded as free—wind and water. He was, therefore, in favor of allowing the speeches of senators to go free to the people.

The question was submitted to a vote of the senate and resulted in yeas 36, nays 3.

THE COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

At 10 o'clock a. m. the high court of impeachment convened, the CHIEF JUSTICE presiding and the parties before the bar of the court.

Mr. DAVIS, representative from the county of Baker, and chairman on the part of the house of the joint wild land committee, was introduced as a witness by the managers.

Witness stated in answer to questions asked, that as chairman of said committee, he submitted its report to the house, but did not remember the date of the submission; that he and the comptroller-general had had interviews in regard to said reports; after it was submitted, the comptroller-general approached witness with a paper and asked his signature thereto; the paper called attention to matters in the report referred to, which the comptroller alleged did him injustice.

Witness was asked how long he had known Mr. Hinton P. Wright?

A. Since 1872, when Wright went to Albany.

Q. Do you know anything of a relationship existing between Mr. H. P. Wright and comptroller?

A. I do not.

Q. Have you ever seen the paper that you were asked to sign, in the hands of H. P. Wright.

A. I have several times.

Witness was asked to relate in detail, the circumstances of an interview between H. P. Wright and himself in which it is alleged an offer to bribe witness was made. He answered: That on Tuesday, July 15, of the present year, he and Wright met at the National hotel, in this city. Wright asked if witness did not wish to go to Wolfe's beer garden. Witness replied in the affirmative, and Wright procured a carriage for the purpose. Mr. L. Carrington, a young man by the name of Garrett, H. P. Wright and witness constituted the party for the beer garden, and these got into the carriage between the National hotel and Jett & Kimbro's saloon. Wright sent Garrett to J. M. Hill's for a bottle of whisky, instructing him to tell Mr. Hill to send the bill for the same to the comptroller. Garrett returned without the whisky and the answer from that establishment that they were not then making any new accounts. Wright then said the house had lost a $200 trade, for he would see to it that the comptroller-general would trade no longer there. The carriage was then driven to Cox & Hill's, where H. P. Wright purchased for $1.50 a bottle of whisky. After arriving at the beer garden, and having drank some beer and played a game of euchre, Wright said to witness he had a proposition to make him, but did not know how to make it. He (H. P. Wright) then offered witness $100 to sign the paper previously referred to, and then offered him $250 and a suit of clothes if he would sign said paper. Witness told Wright that he did not know who he was talking to. Wright then apologized and said the comptroller-general knew nothing about the matter.

On the cross-examination witness said he first formed H. P. Wright's acquaintance at Albany, Ga., in 1872. Next met him last November in Atlanta; has been with him frequently—they were intimate.

They had been drinking beer together at Wolfe's beer garden before the offer of Wright was made. Had, also, drank together that day before going to the beer garden; took probably two drinks at the Reading Room together in the forenoon, and one at Kimbro's a short time before going to Wolfe's beer garden. Witness and Wright had been together, off and on, from 9 o'clock a.m. that day until about 5 o'clock p.m., at which latter hour they started for Wolfe's garden. He thinks the place is not a place where gentlemen should be seen. Don't know for what purposes it is kept up. Played euchre and drank beer there. It is in the suburbs of Atlanta. Don't know whether within or without the corporate limits.

The trip was first mentioned to witness about ten minutes before the company set out for the garden; it was proposed by Wright, who furnished the carriage.

[Witness repeated his evidence in regard to the transaction with J. M. Hill as to the whisky for which Wright sent, and upon his attention being called to his former testimony before the wild land committee, in which he stated that Wright said Goldsmith should trade with the house no longer, he modified his answer so as to make it conform to his former testimony, but said that when he stated that Wright said Goldsmith, he, witness, meant that reference was intended to W. L. Goldsmith.]

Witness says he took one drink of whisky while at Wolfe's garden, and he thinks three glasses of beer; that he thinks the entire party joined in these drinks; thinks they were at the beer garden about one hour; the drinks were taken before Wright made the offer referred to. Another person, whom witness did not know, joined the party before starting back to the city, and returned to the city with them, occupying a back seat between H. P. Wright and the witness. He did not know the name of this person; was not introduced. He joined the party of witness about fifteen minutes before they started back to the city. All returned friendly. Witness says he and Wright were together on the following Monday; they met on the street, and he saying he wished to see me, we went together into a drug store. Met afterwards, and spoke when meeting. There was no one in room, when Wright made witness the offer; others had withdrawn. Witness repeated his evidence on examination in chief as to offer of first $100 and then $250 and a suit of clothes if witness would sign the paper. Wright took out a book and proposed to give an order on a bank for the money. Told me the comptroller-general knew nothing of the matter of his offers, and said he would lose his respect and love if he knew of the propositions he (Wright) had made. Wright exhibited no paper to him that day. Witness had seen it before. Remembers to have heard Wright read a portion of a memorial in relation to Hon R. A. Alston; thinks it was before the offer to bribe was made; thinks there was some dancing prior to the offer. Witness, Wright and Garrett participated in the dance.

Recalled by MANAGERS:

Witness stated that this occurrence was on Tuesday before submission of the report of the wild land committee. The paper mentioned was the same which he had been previously requested to sign. Never saw the paper passed to Wright by comptroller-general.

Questions by Mr. CUMMING—What are the relations now existing between Mr. Wright and respondent?

A. I don't know, sir.

Q. What have been their relations since the attempt to bribe you was known to respondent?

A. Very friendly, I think, sir.

Mr. SIBLEY, one of the representatives from the county of Richmond, was introduced by the managers, as a witness.

Mr. SIBLEY stated that he is a member of the house and was a member of the committee of 13 appointed by that body to investigate the conduct of the comptroller-general. That, while engaged in that capacity, a discrepancy was discovered in statement furnished the committee, it appearing from that furnished by the comptroller that he had received on a certain account only $1,790, and had paid into the treasury $2,360 on account of the same fund. The comptroller-general was asked to explain the discrepancy, and complaining of being indisposed, asked to call a clerk from his office for the purpose. This was readily allowed, and Mr. James M. Goldsmith was called for the purpose, who, after examination of the statement said it was verified by the books in the office. Comptroller was then asked how it happened that he paid into the treasury of the state an amount in excess of that shown to have been collected by him. He replied that there were in the state two factions in regard to the wild land policy in operation, one favoring and another opposing it, and that was done to quiet the opposing faction. [This is the substance of witness' statement.]

W. H. Clark, of Atlanta, Ga., was then introduced by the managers as a witness to show the relations existing between the respondent and H. P. Wright as regards the questions of bribery.

Q. Have you had any recent financial transactions with H. P. Wright?

A. I received a check for $17.50 to pay a loan made by me to H. P. Wright. The money was borrowed by Wright from the comptroller-general for this purpose. It was probably two or three months since. Can't remember precisely.

Q. Do you know the financial status of Mr. H. P. Wright?

A. I do not know it exactly.

Q. Would you loan money to another on Mr. Wright's indorsement? [Question withdrawn.]

Witness referred to his former testimony before the wild land committee, and having refreshed his memory as to date of check, thinks it was in July of the present year.

Cross-examined.—Q. You had a debt on Mr. Wright and a mortgage on property to secure it, and he could not pay it. You went with Wright to Goldsmith and Wright applied for a loan. Goldsmith told Wright he had no money to loan, but gave the check, taking the mortgage, with the understanding that if Wright did not pay in a few days you must take up the mortgage and refund the amount of check?

Witness affirmed the truth of the facts detailed in the question.

Mr. L. Carrington was introduced by the managers as a witness and confirmed the evidence of Mr. Davis, with the exception of the caller of a bribe, in its details generally. In addition, said he did not think any of the party were drunk; that he did not know who paid for the carriage, but that he had not paid anything; expected to do so, and took out a $10 bill for the purpose, but change could not be made. When Wright enquired if he (Carrington) did not wish to go to Wolfe's beer garden, witness asked what it would cost, and was informed that it would only be twenty-five cents each way, and witness said that was cheap enough.

Questioned by Mr. HUDSON—How many drinks did you take on the way to the beer garden and while there, and what were the size of them?

A. But one, and that a very small one.

Question by Mr. LUMPKIN. Do you remember ever to have refused a drink when offered to you?

A. Very frequently, sir.

Question by Mr. HOLTON. What became of the bottle?

A. It was brought back in the carriage with most of the whisky in it.

Recalled by the managers, he stated that he expected to pay his part for the carriage, but had never been called on for it. Witness stated that Wright paid for the beer drank by the party at Wolfe's beer garden.

The managers tendered in evidence the statement of the treasurer on page 7 of comptroller-general's report for 1878, showing the amount of insurance tax paid into the treasury for 1877 and 1878.

H. W. J. Ham, of Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia, was introduced by managers, and made a statement in regard to an interview with the comptroller-general. He said that after the report of bribery was before the public he called at the office of the comptroller, and in a jocular way said to him: "Now, you have played thunder, haven't you?" That the comptroller replied: "Well, it does seem as if I had, don't it?" Witness states that he then said to the comptroller that he was surprised at him, for if he had dragged the gutters of the city he could not have found a worse man for this purpose than Hinton Wright. That the comptroller-general replied, "He thought Wright was the very man to send."

In his answers to the cross-examination on this branch of his testimony he stated that neither the word "bribery," nor "money" was used in the conversation referred to. Mr. Ham also detailed the circumstances of another interview of prior date to the one just mentioned, and the results of that interview. His testimony, in brief, was that he called on Colonel Goldsmith, who asked him whether his relations with Mr. Christopher, proprietor of the Sunday Phonograph, were friendly. On receiving an affirmative response, Goldsmith told him that Christopher was doing him injustice by severe criticisms upon his conduct in advance of the evidence, and asked him to see Christopher and request him to wait until the evidence was complete before he assailed him further. Witness went to see Mr. Christopher, and in the interviews made suggestions corresponding to the statement of the comptroller, and asked him to hold back any further expressions condemnatory of the comptroller until facts were elicited. Mr. Christopher declared his right and his intention to continue his criticisms. Witness asked him if he expected to make anything by such a course. He replied that he did not. Witness then asked him if he could make a V or so whether he would suppress his criticisms? Witness says he understood him to indicate that he might. Witness then returned to the comptroller, detailed the conversation with Christopher and advised the comptroller to pay something for the suppression of criticisms which he (witness) and the comptroller regarded unjust. The comptroller replied that he had never done such a thing—that he would not mind subscribing for a few copies of his paper—but when urged to pay to have the unjust criticisms stopped, handed witness $25. Witness again called to see Christopher, who was unrelenting and declared his purpose to continue his course of criticism. Witness said he paid back the money to the comptroller-general, and that he did not borrow it for his own use.

The managers tendered in evidence a report of Madison Bell, former comptroller-general, made to Governor Bullock on the subject of wild lands on the 12th of January, 1870, in which existing evils in the system then prevailing were pointed out and remedies therefor suggested, to show the intent of respondent in making the fraudulent reports to the governor, alleged against him in the ninth article of impeachment, and also to show the general policy of the state in regard to the subject matter of wild lands.

Counsel for respondent objected to this evidence because it did not relate to any act of the present comptroller, but was simply an opinion of his predecessor.

The CHIEF JUSTICE ruled that the evidence was admissible to show the history and general policy of the state in regard to the subject matter, it being the legitimate purpose of this investigation to elicit all the proofs possible consistent with the rules of law.

Mr. CLARKE asked that a vote of the senate be taken on the question as to the admissibility of the evidence tendered.

The question being submitted to the senate the evidence was admitted by a vote of yeas 29, nays 11.

The high court of impeachment then adjourned until 3½ o'clock p. m.

The senate adjourned to the same hour.

At 3½ p.m. the senate convened for legislative purposes, but immediately resumed its session as a court of impeachment, according to the order of adjournment.

The MANAGERS then tendered the reports of the present comptroller-general, made during the several years of his terms of office, calling special attention to portions relating to the subject of wild land—embracing suggestions of policy and tabular statements of aggregate values of said lands, etc.

Wm. A. Wright, clerk in the wild land bureau of the comptroller-general's department, was recalled by the managers. A book was exhibited to witness for his examination. Witness stated that the handwriting of the same was that of two parties, viz: Dr. A. J. Bell and Mr. Swift. The original entries were made by Dr. Bell; the general statement of the character of the entries in this book is in the hand of Mr. Swift; and the aggregation of the amounts, in pencil, at the end of the book, is in the handwriting of Mr. Hardeman. Witness stated that Dr. Bell was the wild land clerk, as he believed, from the establishment of the wild land bureau under his brother, Madison Bell, comptroller-general, to the date of witness's appointment to said position. That Mr. Hardeman is the bookkeeper in the general tax bureau of the comptroller's department, and that, as he was informed, Mr. Swift occupied the same position prior to the appointment of Mr. Hardeman.

Q. Are you familiar with this book?

A. I am not; first found it this morning; found it in the custody of Mr. Hardeman.

Q. Have you, since the excitement about bribery, seen Mr. H. P. Wright about the comptroller-general's office?

A. I have.

Q. Were he and the comptroller-general friendly?

A. They were.

Cross-examined for respondent.—Q. How much of this book is in the hand-writing of Mr. Swift?

A. About one page.

Q. How much is in the handwriting of Dr. Bell?

A. All except about one page as stated, which is in that of Mr. Swift, and the pencil figures by Mr. Hardeman at the end of the book.

Q. Did you ever see this book before this morning?

A. Never.

Q. Are you familiar with the books regularly kept in the wild land bureau?

A. I am.

Q. Did you ever recognize this as one of the books of that office?

A. I have not.

Handing another book, viz.: the record of fi. fas. issued for wild lands, counsel for respondent asked, What book is before you?

The witness announced the character of the book.

Q. Turn to page 111 and state whether you find any interlineations on that page?

A. Several.

Witness then stated that the interlineations appearing on that page, were notes showing the status of certain lots at different dates.

He was then requested to turn to pages 114, 137 and 26, which he did, and stated that similar interlineations were apparent on each, and that these were in the handwriting of James M. Goldsmith.

Witness was then asked to turn to page 2, and to pass through the book to page 271, and state whether he discovered thereon the handwriting of Mr. James M. Goldsmith.

Having made the examination, witness reported the name of J. M. Goldsmith on nearly every page—a few exceptions only were specifically mentioned in passing from page to page.

Re-examined by MANAGERS.—Q. When the record of unreturned wild lands is once made up and the entry of "paid" affixed to a lot, is that record complete?

A. It is, and wherever the entry of "paid" is placed opposite the number of a lot you will find no mark indicating that a fi. fa. has been issued against the lot.

Re-cross-examined for respondent.—Q. Is not the plan of the book before you and that of the book of unreturned wild lands the same?

A. It is.

Q. Are they not designed to show the history of the various lots entered therein from time to time, and whatever changes of status may occur in regard to the several lots therein entered?

A. They are.

The MANAGERS then tendered as evidence the book discovered by the witness, W. A. Wright, this morning, which purports to be a book containing the accounts of ordinaries with references to wild land taxes collected by them for the year 1873.

It was tendered to show that the fund by which the comptroller is charged as having obtained excessive credit (in article 9) was a public and not a private fund as indicated by the defense. This book shows a total net amount of $2,629.90 received from ordinaries as wild land taxes for the year 1873.

Counsel for respondent objected to this book as evidence, because it had not been established as a book of record of the wild land office.

The CHIEF JUSTICE overruled the objection to its admission, stating that it had been established, prima facie, as a book of record in said office.

Mr. SPEER asked for a vote of the senate on the question. It was submitted to the senate by the CHIEF JUSTICE, and his ruling was sustained by a vote of yeas 30, nays 0.

The MANAGERS then tendered a statement, being a transcript from the books of the treasurer showing the amount of the wild land taxes received from ordinaries paid into the treasury by the comptroller-general between the 23d March, 1874, and February, 1875, inclusive, the amount shown being $362.95.

The high court of impeachment then adjourned until 11 o'clock a.m. to-morrow, and the senate until 9 o'clock a.m.

The House.

The house met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the SPEAKER. Prayer by Rev. JOHN JONES, chaplain. The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. The journal was read and approved.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Newton, moved to reconsider so much of the journal as related to the adverse action of the house on a bill to re-establish the geological bureau.

Mr. McWHORTER, of Greene, moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to.

Mr. SIKES moved to reconsider so much of the journal as related to adverse action on a bill to give justices and notaries same jurisdiction over county court contracts as county courts have.

Mr. KING favored a reconsideration.

Mr. HARRISON moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

On this Mr. SIKES called the yeas and nays. The yeas were 31 and the nays 101, the motion to reconsider then prevailed.

Mr. HANKS then moved to reconsider the action of the house in passing a bill to amend the law as to pay of states' witnesses from other counties in criminal cases. Agreed to.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, then submitted the reports of the special committee on the investigation of the official conduct of J. W. Renfroe, state treasurer. The reports were heard with great interest. They will be found in full elsewhere in this issue.

The majority report was signed by all the committee except Mr. REDWINE, of Hall, who submitted a long minority report.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. REDWINE opposed the motion and argued on the same line as his report.

Mr. REDWINE's remarks were a general review of the case and an argument against the policy of impeachment. He contended that the regular processes of law afforded an ample remedy, even if the charges against the treasurer were true.

Mr. MILLER—I ask the gentleman what remedy is there for this evil?

Mr. REDWINE—The courts of the country.

Mr. MILLER—I ask you the direct question—what court is there which can remove the treasurer?

Mr. REDWINE—I suppose the constitution has a full remedy.

Mr. MILLER, as chairman of the committee, explained to the house that the committee had recommended impeachment as the only remedy. The committee had heard no suggestion of any other remedy.

Mr. LIVINGSTON opposed an immediate action on the report. He favored a remedy by the regular courts.

Mr. NISBET said it was only a question of punishment or acquittal of a guilty man. Impeachment is the only remedy.

Mr. CRAWFORD made a strong appeal to the house for proper action in the premises. He argued that the committee reported what was absolutely the only remedy in the case. Mr. CRAWFORD was forcible in his remarks, and held the closest attention of the house. He did not desire to precipitate the question.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved to make the reports the special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. FORT opposed this motion and urged impeachment as the proper course.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Was not a former treasurer accused of a worse crime than this?

Mr. FORT. Yes, sir; and we ought to have impeached him, for close on his heels comes another treasurer committing an impeachable offense. The Jones case is in the courts to-day, and will be there until it is settled to the defendant's satisfaction.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. If we impeach Mr. Renfroe, will you guarantee that he will not go before the courts?

Mr. FORT. I do not speak for Mr. Renfroe, but for the people of Georgia.

Mr. PAINE favored a delay.

Mr. KING said he would not oppose a delay until Monday.

Mr. LIVINGSTON urged the house not to act hastily on a matter of such grave importance to the state and a citizen.

Mr. BIRD, of Tatnall, called the previous question on the motion to postpone.

Mr. MILLER, of Houston, claimed twenty minutes in discussion